To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 16,061 TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Cabinet Agrees on 1944-45 Budget; Estimates Reach ¥15,000,000,000

The Cabinet on Friday afternoon formally decided on the 1944-1945 fiscal year budget, calling for ¥15,243,000,000 both in revenue and expenditures, respectively. Compared with the 1943 fiscal year budget inclusive of the supplementary budgets approved in the 82nd and 83rd extraordinary sessions of the Diet, the new budget shows an increase of ¥1,219,000,000 in expenditures and ¥1,348,000,000 in revenue.

The discrepancy between the revenue and expenditures in the 1943 budget is due to the fact that the expenditures in the supplementary budget of ¥129,000,000 submitted to the 83rd session of the Diet were merely a recast of the budget in consequence to an administrative structural reform, and the expenditures were covered with excess revenue which accrued in the execution of the 1943 budget.

The following details were announced by the Board of Information:

1944 Fiscal Year Budget in Round Figures

	Revenue	Expenditures
Ordinary Accounts	¥ 8,418,000,000	¥ 7,432,000,000
Special Accounts	6,825,000,000	7,811,000,000
Total	¥15,243,000,000	¥15,243,000,000

(Ordinary revenue, ¥2,377,000,000, revenue from bond issues, ¥4,306,000,000, surplus funds carried forward from the previous year, ¥141,000,000)

Expenditures in 1944 Budget as Divided by Ministries
(All figures in ¥1,000)

	Ordinary accounts	Special accounts	Total
Imperial Household Expenditures (Civil List)	¥ 4,500	¥ —	¥ 4,500
Foreign Office	12,000	35,000	47,000
Home Office	797,000	437,000	1,234,000
Finance Ministry	5,250,000	4,645,000	9,896,000
War Office	600	—	600
Navy Office	1,000	—	1,000
Justice Ministry	62,000	14,000	76,000
Education Ministry	305,000	115,000	421,000
Welfare Ministry	235,000	177,000	412,000
Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry	58,000	286,000	344,000
Agriculture & Commerce Ministry	72,000	958,000	1,030,000
Munitions Ministry	10,000	969,000	980,000
Transportation & Communications Ministry	621,000	170,000	792,000
Total	¥7,432,000	¥7,811,000	¥15,243,000

Output Increase Stressed

In adjusting the next fiscal year budget items as decided by the Cabinet Council, efforts were made to harmonize various national mobilization plans and the budget on the basis of the actual conditions of capital, materials and labor, etc. in accordance with the policy of budget compilation and the general principles of control thereof. At the same time, emphasis was put on the urgent requirements of productivity expansion most necessary in increasing the fighting power in coping with the present acute war situation, a situation marked with repeated decisive battles confronting the Empire. And the principle of priority was thoroughly adhered to for full prosecution of the war.

As a result, strict reorganization and re-examination were enforced, and in regard to fresh items, the principle of eliminating all except the absolutely urgent and indispensable was adopted, and on the other hand, utmost efforts were made to restrict the increase to a minimum.

The items given the privilege of priority planning as important measures at the Cabinet Council in earlier sessions, on the contrary, were pushed thoroughly so that the budget might display its worth as a real wartime budget.

Moreover, in order to cope with any situation that may prevail due to progress in the fighting situation, much flexibility was given the budget in the form of increased reserve funds. The first reserve fund was increased by ¥20,000,000 and the second reserve fund by ¥500,000,000, bringing the total reserve funds to ¥2,100,000,000. Herein is found another characteristic of the wartime budget.

In this connection, it may be recalled that Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the 83rd session of the Diet declared that tax increases centering on direct tax and including indirect tax would be effected in the 1944 fiscal year. The Government also announced that it would submit to the coming ordinary session of the Diet tax increase bills.

The revenue to accrue from the tax increase will be put into budget form and transferred to the extraordinary military expenditures special accounts.

As for the tax increase, considerable sums are expected to be gained from the tax increase. As a result, the 1944 fiscal year budget inclusive of the coming supplementary budgets is expected to be sure to exceed the ¥20,000,000,000 mark.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 11
ASAHI—Right Prevails Over Wrong
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Comradeship

Right Prevails Over Wrong

ASAHI—The present Great War has markedly modern characteristics. One of them is that there is little room for diplomatic activities to supplement actual operations on the field. The effect of diplomacy on the war's issue is quite slight. In the current war, it is only actual fighting that really counts. The key to victory lies in victory in decisive warfare and breaking down of the enemy's will to fight through a crushing defeat.

Even when diplomatic means are employed, those who are convinced of victory through valor and self-sacrifice tread the path of justice, while those who have no such conviction fall into evil ways. It is because we are convinced of our ultimate victory that we do not see any need of employing underhanded machinations or taking part in any intrigue, but are anxious only to do justice and practice a diplomatic policy based on morality.

That we have acted thus may be seen in the fact that we have faithfully kept our promises and that with amazing promptitude. We have carried out to the letter what we promised to China, Burma, the Philippines, French Indo-China and other nations of Greater East Asia. Our path of justice and morality has culminated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

What of our enemies? The United States and Britain adopted what they call the Atlantic Charter, which promised the minor nations the protection of their independence and sovereignty. But at Anglo-American convenience they think nothing of trampling them underfoot. General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, considered the No. 2 man in the British Empire, next to Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech before the London chapter of the Empire Parliamentary Association on November 25 relegated France, Italy and other European nations other than Britain and the Soviet Union to the position of negligible minor nations and talked as if these were destined to become vassals of Britain and the Soviet Union. This, moreover, was in the midst of the Cairo Conference to which Churchill had invited Chiang Kai-shek. Churchill and Roosevelt intend merely to use Chungking as their tool. The resolution of the Cairo Conference, therefore, can in no way be compared with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the Anglo-American preparations for intensified warfare have now been completed. Even the long overdue second front may perhaps be formed before long. Their war aim has become quite clear, although they have not officially declared it as yet, namely, that they intend to conquer the world. But the war policy guiding Roosevelt and Churchill is not based on decisive warfare on the field alone. They are seeking to supplement it with the 18th century sort of alliance. They are also busy stirring up intrigue against Axis and neutral nations. But these will avail nothing in the face of our victories in actual combat based on our conviction that the right is on our side.

Comradeship

TOKYO SHIMBUN—At a time when both in Europe and Asia there is every indication that the war is nearing its climax, the second anniversary of the conclusion of the military alliance among Germany, Italy and Japan finds us determined to prosecute the war to the end by delivering the death-blow to the enemy's general counter-offensive.

Of late, especially since the Cairo and Teheran conferences, the United States and Britain have been concentrating their diplomatic warfare on Germany in an attempt to cause a split in the Axis camp. What they are dreaming of is to make Germany suffer the same sort of defeat as in 1918, or worse. Germany's conditions, however, are totally different from what they were toward the end of the first World War. In the first place, the party, army and people of Germany are united under their Fuehrer and they are determined not to repeat the defeat that Germany suffered a generation ago. Secondly, Germany still has a great reserve force behind the active list and their equipment is of the finest. Thus, they have, as it were, built up a grand fortress that nothing can shake. The moral stamina and powerful fighting force of the Germans afford no vantage point to the enemy for intrigue or clandestine diplomacy. The four air raids on Berlin conducted since November 22

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH ENVOY STAHMER HAILS ANNIVERSARY

Expresses Firm Resolve to Surmount All Obstacles in Prosecution Of Present Conflict

An inflexible determination to surmount all obstacles for the attainment of final victory was voiced by H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, today.

The occasion was the luncheon party held at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 12:30 p.m. today to commemorate the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance on December 11, 1941.

The text of Ambassador Stahmer's speech follows:

Ambassador Stahmer

Your Excellency the Foreign Minister, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

It is my great pleasure to express on the behalf of the representatives of the Axis nations in Europe our profound gratitude and appreciation for the kind invitation extended to us to attend this felicitous function today by His Excellency Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-German-Italian Military Alliance. We have accepted the invitation with exceptional joy for we have been afforded an excellent opportunity to recall solemnly the achievements of the leaders of the Japanese Government and the brave and superior men of Japan's military forces, and at the same time to retrospect on the joint military operations of our countries in the past two years. We also express our resolute and inflexible determination to fight shoulder to shoulder until final victory is ours in our righteous struggle.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister has just expounded in exceedingly impressive words the history of events previous to the war. His Excellency has proven without doubt that America and Britain clearly intended to crush Germany and Italy first and then direct their antagonistic designs toward Japan. Thus by destroying individually each of the nations that dared oppose Anglo-American imperialism, our enemies, America and Britain, sought to bring Europe and East Asia under complete Anglo-American domination.

Enemy Plans Frustrated

However, the carefully laid plans of America and Britain were utterly frustrated with the formation of the Tripartite Pact between the very nations that America and Britain had oppressed and intimidated. When the enemy challenged these nations to war, none of these nations hesitated for a moment to take up arms in the joint struggle, based on the spirit of the alliance, against the criminal and preposterous enemy demands. On the basis of self-protection in a war forced upon us, the Japanese-German-Italian Military Alliance was concluded on December 11, 1941 and it is this day that we are celebrating today.

His Excellency the Foreign Minister has just dwelt on the closeness of collaboration in our joint war efforts during the past two years. My thoughts, too, turn with all due respect, to the stupendous war achievements on the land, the sea and air, by the men of the military forces of the three allied nations during these months. The precious blood of these men shed in joint war efforts has cemented with greater solidarity and sanctified our oath of alliance, as His Excellency the Foreign Minister has said.

At the same time that I express deep gratitude for His Excellency's warm words of praise to the men of Germany's defense forces, I wish to state that the entire German people regard with wide-eyed amazement the marvelous achievements of the Japanese Forces. The German people are proud to fight side by side with the people of Japan. The determination to fight to the bitter end burns with unquenchable force in the hearts of the German people, to fight in line with our allies until the day comes when a lasting world peace may reign, based on principles of righteousness.

Like Seven Years' War

As His Excellency the Foreign Minister has said, the current war reminds us of the Seven Years' War waged by Frederick the Great against a group of enemy nations, in order to protect and win the very life line and freedom for his country. His Excellency has further stated that besides Frederick the Great, Germany has produced Bismarck. Then, today, we are once more fighting for our right of existence and for the consummation of an epochal mission under the leadership of a great personality, in a struggle which we had no choice

(Continued on Page 2)

FASCISTS VOW TO FIGHT FOE

Col. Principini Calls On Shigemitsu To Deliver Message

Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of the Italian Rights in Japan, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu today at 10 a.m., and handed him his letter of congratulation upon the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Alliance.

His letter of congratulation follows:

Your Excellency Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Japanese-German-Italian Military Alliance, the Fascist members in Greater East Asia, carrying on the holy will of the glorious dead on the various Axis war fronts and taking to heart the commands of Premier Benito Mussolini, pledge anew our vows to the very last against the common foe for the attainment of a common victory.

Colonel Omero Principini,
Protector of Italian Rights
in Japan.

December 11, 1943 (23rd year of Fascist calender)

Yugoslavian Bandits Form Liberation Committee

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The Partisan Army of Yugoslavia under General Josep "Tito" Brozovich which is still continuing movements in the former territory of Yugoslavia has established a "Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia," according to a dispatch from Cairo.

At the first meeting of the newly organized Committee, a resolution was adopted to request the attendence of the Anti-Axis European Inquiry Committee and the Mediterranean Committee. Furthermore, they demanded the application of the United States' Armaments Lend-Lease Law to their country so that her military forces may be strengthened, the report added.

Press Hits Unpatriotic Britons

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, December 9.—The rich Britishers, trying by all means to avoid their duty to the fatherland, are sharply attacked by the New Leader. This British weekly writes that it is surprising how easily these people manage to escape the war work. Most of them are owning country estates and have become farmers. They are keeping cows and racehorses also. Their drivers have become gardeners. They even have succeeded in securing female help as well as Italian prisoners of war for the tilling of their fields. Several members of the Communist party in Britain can even be seen among the British society.

Chungking Suffers Big Casualties In Downfall of Changteh Stronghold

11,006 Enemy Troops Killed, 10,664 Taken Prisoners by Japanese in Central China Operations, Imperial Headquarters States

Large losses were inflicted on the Chungking forces in the operations in and around Changteh, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 11 a.m., today.

The communique revealed that 11,006 bodies were left behind by the enemy, while 10,664 prisoners were taken by the Japanese Forces, not including the war results announced on December 4.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"Imperial Army Units in the Central China Area further obtained the following war results in the fight in and around Changteh (excluding those announced on December 4):

"Losses dealt to the enemy:

Bodies picked up by our side—11,006 (including six division commanders)

War Prisoners	10,664
Planes shot down	20 (One unconfirmed)

"War trophies:

Guns	77
Firearms	3,137

"Loss on our side:

Killed	718"

ENEMY STUDIES DRIVE ON JAPAN

General MacArthur Confers in New Delhi With Mountbatten

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, arrived at New Delhi on Friday to confer with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, on what is reported as impending operations against Japan, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

It was also revealed that Major-General Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff of MacArthur's Headquarters, arrived at New Delhi from Cairo where he had attended the anti-Axis parley.

Meanwhile, the appointment of special high-ranking liaison officers to maintain the "closest contact" among all theaters of war, as the result of the Cairo Conference, is predicted by anti-Axis press circles.

In this connection, it is reported that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States Forces in India and China, will be appointed as a liaison officer to effect the closest contact between Mountbatten's command and the Chungking forces.

Adm. Kincaid Assumes Post

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—With the transfer of Vice-Admiral Arthur Carpenter, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Admiral Thomas Kincaid has recently arrived at his post as the new Commander.

In regard to this change, the Melbourne correspondent of the Times, London, reports as follows:

"In contrast with Vice-Admiral Carpenter, who was an expert in submarine and small naval vessel operations, the new Commander Admiral Thomas Kincaid is an ardent advocate of the so-called great-warships-and-heavy-guns principle.

"Therefore, some naval exports opine that the strength of the anti-Axis navy in the Southwestern Pacific will be bolstered with large-sized warships, and, as a result, considerable changes may be brought about in American sea operations against the Japanese Forces."

Influenza in Britain Claiming More Victims

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The epidemic of malignant influenza still remains unabated in Britain as it is claiming many more victims, a London dispatch stated.

The Health Ministry announced yesterday that authorities are still unable to check the epidemic and every week at least 400 more are falling victim to it.

Being at their wits end with the spreading of the epidemic, the authorities are frantically making efforts to recruit 500 young doctors it is reported.

F.D.R. To Visit Portugal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—President Franklin Roosevelt is expected to visit Portugal on his way back to America and confer with Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and other leaders of the Portuguese Government, according to information from Washington today.

GERMAN SPIRIT STUMPS ENEMY

Anti-Axis Powers Now Realize Big Failure Of Raids on Reich

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Anti-Axis strategists have now given up the hope that Germany would be crushed by air raids only as the Germans endured with indomitable spirit and determination the great raids recently staged by anti-Axis air forces on Berlin, according to United Press reports from Washington.

United States authorities by way of indicating their utter failure in bombing Germany, are reported to have remarked: "Germany's industrial strength cannot be destroyed by air raids alone."

In May, of this year, Prime Minister Winston Churchill speaking before the United States Congress said: "It is doubtful if Berlin can be crumbled by air raids alone, but it will be worthwhile to make a try."

However, such a view has now been entirely smashed as proved by the unsuccessful experiment made by the anti-Axis forces. Thus, it has become imperative for them to try a landing operation on Europe. Probably at the recent Teheran Conference, the time and the extent of the coming landing campaign on Europe were decided upon.

On this question, United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson said as follows in his press conference:

"What may be called military success that anti-Axis forces gained during the present year is only some effects caused on the outer defense line of the Axis side. Therefore, after all, we must start a landing operation in Europe."

U.S. Senate Approves To Grant Freedom to P.I.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The United States Senate approved the resolution granting the Philippines complete independence before July 4, 1946 "if the Islands have been recaptured and order restored before then," according to a Washington dispatch.

The resolution ignoring the realities in the Philippines where the new Republic is making healthy progress as a member of the Greater East Asiatic Nations also authorized the United States to negotiate with the "Commonwealth Government" to "withhold or acquire rights to military and naval bases, which may be deemed necessary for the mutual protection of the Islands and the United States."

U.S. Drafting Fathers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The United States Government announced today that the Fathers, Conscription Bill has become a law with the affixation of President Roosevelt's signature, reports from Washington disclose.

As the passage of the bill would mean the revocation of the special exemption privileges to fathers of children born prior to the war, it had been the butt of heated debates in Congress. However, it was finally passed with the original bill emasculated with accompanying amendments.

FINAL VICTORY FOR AXIS SEEN BY SHIGEMITSU

Gives Stirring Address on Second Anniversary of Military Pact; Denounces Enemy's Aims

"It is as clear as day that we shall win final victory," declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at a luncheon party held at 12:30 p.m. today at his official residence.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stressed the close unity existing among the Axis Powers in the West and East based on the Tripartite Pact, lauded the brilliant achievements of the German forces, denounced the war aims of America and Britain and said: "I firmly believe that by this war we shall win justice for the world."

In dealing with the enemy's propagandized counter-offensives, Mr. Shigemitsu emphasized that Japan, Germany and their Allies have long been prepared for every contingency. "We have built around ourselves iron-clad bastions of defense," he added.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu

Many Dignitaries Present

The guests on the occasion were Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Counsellor Dr. Erich Boltze, Naval Attache Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, Military Attache Major-General Alfred Kretschmer, Air Attache Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau, First Secretary Dr. Hans Ulrich von Marchtaler, Secretary Dr. Alois Tichy, Secretary Reinhold Schulze, and Secretary Count Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern of the German Embassy; Colonel Omero Principini of the Italian Embassy; Colonel Nicholas Radulesco of the Rumanian Legation; Minister Nicholas de Vegh of the Hungarian Legation; Minister Yanco Peyeff and Captain Branimir Kirkoff of the Bulgarian Legation.

Also present were Field-Marshal Gen. Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, President Eiji Amau of the Boad of Information, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and other officials of the Foreign Office.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu delivered an address at the luncheon, and Ambassador Stahmer responded.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address follows:

Text of Speech

Excellencies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me to welcome to this table such a company of distinguished guests, including His Excellency the German Ambassador, Their Excellencies, the Hungarian Minister and the Bulgarian Minister, the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires and Colonel Principini, and to celebrate together the Second Anniversary of the conclusion of the Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy relating to the prosecution of the common war.

Two years ago Japan, accepting the challenge of America and Britain, took up the sword against those two countries for the sake of self-existence and self-defense, and Germany and Italy in quick response to Japan's action, declared war on the United States. As the day on which the Agreement was concluded, by which Japan, Germany and Italy pledged one another not to lay down their arms until they have brought to a successful conclusion their common war against America and Britain, this is a memorable day of profound historial significance.

It needs only to recall the circumstances leading to the current war in order to see clearly the American design of first defeating Germany and Italy by helping Britain to the utmost limit, and then subjugating Japan by joining forces with Britain. It was the notion of America and Britain that once they had succeeded in destroying Germany and Italy in the West and in crushing Japan in the East, the whole world would pass into the hands of the Anglo-Saxons, and they would then be able to rule both Europe and Asia as they pleased. Thus, it was that in self-defense and for the defense of our rights, we were obliged to join in a common war and fight it out with our total strength.

Two years have elapsed since, in the course of which the Axis nations in Europe and East Asia, maintaining close contact and cooperation, have by their skilful planning and valiant fighting dealt devastating blows to our enemies. As comrades-in-arms we have fought and bled in the fields of battle. And every drop of this precious blood of course has gone to confirm the pledge of the Three Power Agreement.

The intrepid German forces are achieving brilliant victories on land and sea and in the air. We cannot but admire the German people, who, by displaying so thoroughly their glorious tradition as a martial

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MALARIA HITS U.S. FIGHTERS

Claims More Victims Than Enemy Bullets; Doctors Seen Lacking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Malaria is claiming more victims among the American forces in the South Pacific war zone than enemy bullets as the United States navy is suffering from a shortage of doctors, said Surgeon-General Rear-Admiral Ross McIntire in an article contributed to the New York Times.

"The death rate among the war wounded in the United States navy has dropped to 2.5 per cent and at least 60 per cent of the men who were wounded during the fighting on Guadalcanal last year have recovered and are actively engaged in their duties again," McIntire stated.

"However," he added, "adequate counter-measures to combat malaria are still lacking. More men are suffering from malaria than those from war wounds," he declared.

"The United States navy is faced with an acute shortage of doctors. The ideal state of conditions would be the ratio of at least six doctors to every 100 men, but at present there are only three doctors to every 100 men."

Tokyo Holding Session

The first session of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be called on December 30, it was announced on Friday by Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis.

The session will last for 30 days with the New Year recess from December 31 to January 5. The budget estimates of the Metropolis for the next fiscal year will be explained to the chairman and vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Assembly and the members of the Metropolis Council on December 30.

Enemy Planes Bomb Sofia

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—Anti-Axis air forces raided Sofia a little after noon today and for about one hour dropped bombs on the city, causing considerable casualties, according to reports from that city.

Cuban Freighter Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Cuba Defense Board today announced the sinking of one of her cargo ships, which was struck by a torpedo off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina, a Havana dispatch reaching here stated.

DAVIS SCORES U.S. WAR NEWS

Says Strict Censorship Placed on Military Developments in Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Replying to recent criticisms of the official smothering of war news in the United States, Elmer Davis, ex-Director of the Office of Wartime Information, said that both the American army and navy Public Relations Bureaus are up against tough obstacles in the publication of fuller war stories, according to a New York dispatch.

Davis revealed that the greatest suppression of war news is made in the navy, which has a tradition of keeping mum. He added that it is tough work trying to break that tradition.

"In many cases," he continued, "junior officers such as captains and majors suppress news without any justification merely from a fear of taking the initiative and of committing an error in judgment. Thus, by the time news has reached the hands of the Public Relations Bureau, the news is too old and stale."

"Censorship in the United States is the most severe in regard to the war developments in the South Pacific," he said. He also deplored the fact that American newspapers, magazines and radio stations have an incurable tendency toward optimism in the presentation of war news.

Answering Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.'s, specific complaint of September 29 that the American soldiers at the front are infuriated over the false optimism and sugar-coated war news at home, Davis emphasized that the complaint applied principally to the Pacific theater of operations.

Davis asserted that the infantrymen fighting in the jungles of New Guinea and the Solomons hadn't received sufficient recognition because of the overshadowing glamor and drama of the air war. A good part of these news which irritate infantrymen in the Pacific comes from their commanders in their communique.

In two Pacific theaters, no announcement has ever been made of two changes in the American command. "When I urged making announcements," Davis declared, "I was told that the news would let the Japanese know that things were not going well. I argued unsuccessfully that if things were going badly, the Japanese already knew and that a swift bolstering of the command would assure the people in the United States.

"Arguments of news policies between the military men and the Office of Wartime Information can always be appealed to the President. Sometimes, I managed to win my point by telling the military, 'Would you want to go to the President with a little thing like that?'"

Rubber Dearth Hits U.S., Seeks Supply At Any Cost

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—As the war prolongs, the shortage of rubber is creating an acute problem in the United States and it appears that frantic efforts are being made in search of more rubber at any cost, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Douglas Allen, Chairman for the United States Rubber Development Committee, describing the acuteness of the problem to secure more natural rubber, declared:

"Regardless of cost, the United States must obtain more natural rubber. We have already imported approximately three times more rubber over last year from the Amazon regions. In the United States, one pound of rubber can be produced at only 82 cents, whereas the same amount of rubber costs over $1.12 to produce in the Amazon regions. Nevertheless, even if the price is $50 or even a $100, we must secure more rubber. During the period extending from April of 1942 to October of 1943, the import of rubber from the Amazon region has reached 34,720 tons."

Press Comments

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have only heightened the fighting spirit of the Germans.

Naturally, the German people today are not in an easy position. But the strong fortifications built from Norway down to the Mediterranean, backed by their oath to take vengeance on America and Britain, inspire in us firm confidence in the army and people of Germany. We know from press reports how our victories in the South Pacific have whipped up the morale of the German people. Such sympathies and mutual confidence make us comrades across the seas just as if we are fighting side by side. For real comradeship is born by the union of common convictions and ideals.

Goebbels Confident Of Victory for Axis In Message to Japan

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Complete confidence in Axis victory was expressed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, in a message to the Japanese people through the Domei News Agency on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Tripartite Alliance, which carried greetings of the German people and expression of German admiration for Japan's military and political contributions to the new World Order. "On the second anniversary of the German-Japanese Military Alliance and on the second anniversary of Japan's entry into the war, the German people send brotherly greetings to their brave ally," Minister Goebbel's message stated. "The Germans admire the immense achievements of arms and the political creative genius with which the Empire of the Rising Sun is contributing to the new World Order. The material strength of our people and power of our ideas will not fail to secure complete victory."

U.S. LEND-LEASE EXPOSE BY BUTLER IS CONTESTED

Reader's Digest Blamed For Backing Senator

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The flagrant charge Hugh A. Butler, Republican Senator from Nebraska, hurled at the United States lend-lease policy toward the Latin-American countries upon returning from a tour of these regions, has become a much-discussed topic in American political circles.

On December 7, at a session of the Senate, Joseph T. Cuffey, Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, made the following statement:

"The Reader's Digest magazine, which carried Senator Butler's expose, paid the full expenses of his recent tour of the Latin-American countries. This magazine's policy is anti-administration in nature, and, therefore, in order to jab at the sore spot of the Government, the Reader's Digest did not hesitate to defray Butler's traveling expenses."

Unable to remain silent over this stinging charge, the Reader's Digest offered the following explanation:

"Senator Butler made a tour of the Americas entirely on his own free will, and besides the regular rate for his copy, not one cent was given to him from the magazine."

Reich Envoy Hails Military Alliance

(Continued From Page 1)

but to enter. I am in full accord with the words of His Excellency With such forceful leader leading a nation of people worthy of his leadership, there is no room for doubt that victory will be ours.

It has been a source of tremendous amazement to the German people to witness the brilliant and spectacular deeds of Japan's great administrators, statesmen and military leaders who are countless in number. We are also fully aware that it is the inspiring spirit of these men that pulsates in the hearts of the Japanese nationals and the men of the military forces.

The peoples of the Axis nations are not fighting for the sake of their own freedom alone, but for the liberation of all peoples of the world from Anglo-American oppression and exploitation.

Enemy Not Successful

In contrast to the fact that the peoples of the Axis nations have mobilized their spiritual force and the mighty power of righteousness, springing from the long and illustrious past, as His Excellency the Foreign Minister has just stated, the enemy seeks to win the war by placing foremost emphasis on his material strength. Together with His Excellency, I am fully confident that in the last two years, the enemy has nowhere achieved any success to bring even a little ray of possibility to his wishful hopes that some day he will be able to emerge triumphant over the Axis nations.

On every front, in Europe, in Asia, our front line defenses, on sea and land, are unshakable. We are firmly determined to stand adamant and to surmount all obstacles for the attainment of the final victory. I am fully convinced, together with His Excellency that the laurels of victory are for our peoples, for they are advancing toward a lofty and sublime goal of establishing a new world order blest with lasting peace where all peoples of the world may enjoy happiness and well-being.

In closing, together with all present, I toast to Japan's victory and her future prosperity, happiness and to the health of His Excellency Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, whom we admire and respect from the bottom of our hearts.

MITSUI BUSSAN IS REORGANIZED

Establishment of Mitsui Honsha Is Decided At Meeting

The reorganization of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha was decided at the extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders held Friday.

The present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (capital ¥300,449,500) will be made into the Mitsui Honsha (Mitsui Main Office), but the Trading Department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will be made into a separate company with a capital of ¥100,000,000.

The Mitsui Honsha will become the holding company of various Mitsui concerns as the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been, and will also supervise the entire Mitsui interests. It is said that the new Mitsui Honsha will make plans for undertaking heavy industry enterprises.

With the establishment of the Mitsui Honsha, the present Mitsui Somotokata which has been acting for the 11 Mitsui families will be dissolved. The high officials of the Mitsui Honsha will be the representatives of various Mitsui interests, and the Mitsui families will become only investors in the organization.

With the above reorganization, the operation system of the Mitsui interests will be under the sole control of the Mitsui Honsha, as the Mitsui Mining Company, Mitsui Chemical Manufacturing Company, Mitsui Warehouse Company, Mitsui Trust Company, Mitsui Life Insurance Company, and the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will be placed under its direct supervision.

Local Government Set For South Area

Domei

MACASSAR, December 8.—The Civil Affairs Department of the Naval Administration in the Southern Regions today promulgated various provisional decrees enabling native inhabitants in areas under Naval Administration to participate in the local governments.

These decrees include a provisional decree creating Provincial Assemblies, a provisional decree for Municipal Assemblies, another for election of Municipal Assemblymen, and regulations governing Provincial and Municipal Assemblymen.

With the exception of the decree on election, all the above decrees became effective immediately upon their promulgation.

Celebes, Borneo and Ceram, and the two provinces of Menado and Ambon have been designated as districts where Provincial Assemblies will be established. The five cities of Macassar, Menado, Banjermasin, Pontianak and Ambon have been designated as cities where Municipal Assemblies will be created.

Provincial Assemblies will meet once a year while Municipal Assemblies will meet six times a year.

With the exception of presidents of Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, all Assemblymen will be composed of native inhabitants either appointed on recommendation or elected.

Bulgarian Citizens Warned

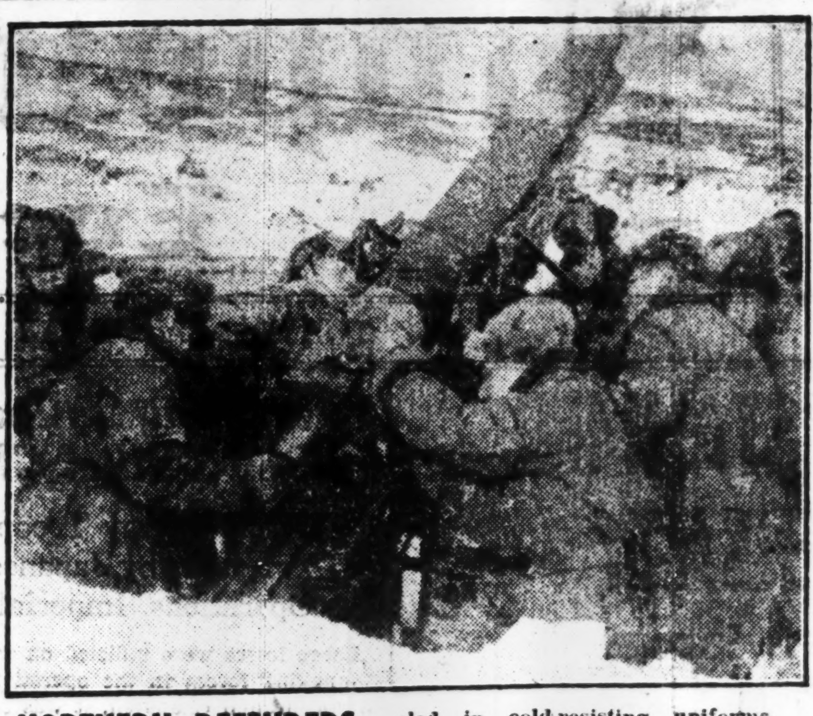
Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The Bulgarian Government has declared that any citizen, who is caught spreading wild rumors or those found violating the moral laws will be deported from Sofia in accordance with the law of the Home Ministry, a dispatch from Sofia indicated.

Roosevelt Names Davis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The reappointment of Norman H. Davis by President Franklin Roosevelt as Chairman of the American Red Cross was announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the organizations of two governing bodies, Board of Incorporation and Central Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.



NORTHERN DEFENDERS, **clad in cold-resisting uniforms, are seen above loading and sighting an anti-aircraft gun amid bleak, snow-covered surroundings. In a moment the lanyard will be pulled, the gun barrel will shoot back on the recoil and another messenger of death will hurtle toward its target.**
(Passed by the War Ministry)

American Mothers Face Diaper Lack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—An acute shortage of diapers will hit America owing to the planned increase of Lend-Lease shipments to North Africa, warned Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, according to a New York dispatch. He informed American mothers that the Arabs are wearing diapers as head-dresses.

Final Victory Seen, States Shigemitsu

(Continued From Page 1)

nation, are striking terror into the hearts of the Americans and British. On the other hand, our Imperial Forces are, as you know, annihilating our enemy wherever he is found all along the vast war fronts. This war in a way reminds us of the Seven Years' War. Germany which has produced Frederick the Great and Bismarck, is now marching on under the leadership of the Fuehrer, Herr Hitler, toward the fulfilment of her lofty mission. This, together with the fact that Signor Mussolini now heads the Italian Fascist Republic, constitutes a guarantee for the Axis victory. I firmly believe that by this war we shall win justice for the world.

Our enemies, America and Britain, relying solely upon their material strength, are boasting about their counter-offensives in east and west and indulging in policies of intimidation. But today they appear to be considerably dismayed and irritated over their military failures both in east and west. Japan and Germany and their allies have long been prepared for every contingency. We have built around ourselves iron-clad bastions of defense. Our aim lies in the realization of common prosperity and well-being of all nations based upon mutual respect of one another's sovereignty and independence which is indeed what should serve as the foundation for an enduring peace. The British-American scheme to frustrate the establishment of righteousness and to resurrect a world under Anglo-Saxon control amounts to nothing more than the old time imperialistic aggression and exploitation.

We are defending our homelands with our lives for the sake of self-defense and self-existence, at the same time upholding the cause of international justice. With the prowess of our dauntless armies and navies and the banner of justice flaunting high, and with the iron will of our nations to fight the war to the finish, it is clear as day that we shall win the final victory.

In conclusion, I wish to raise the glass and drink to the prosperity and success of Japan's allies and associates represented by His Excellency the German Ambassador and other guests of honor, and to victory of the Axis.

Japanese Soldier Finds 3,000-Year Old Jar In Kiangsu—Discovery Widely Acclaimed

Domei

NANKING, December 10.—A 3,000-year-old earthenware jar was discovered in a suburb of Nanking by a Japanese soldier. Being a rare specimen of ancient Chinese pottery, it has been placed on display at the National Museum in this city.

On November 22, in a mopping-up operation in the neighborhood of Langchi, First Class Private Teruya Yezawa saw at the roadside at Molingkwan, Kiangnin-hsien, Kiangsu Province, a strange earthenware buried in the soil. As he had studied archaeology at Keio University, he picked it up, and at his leisure moments, studied it. He arrived at the conclusion that the jar must be a product of some 3,000 years ago and took it to Yetsuji Tanida, member of the Cultural Preservation Committee of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, who also came to the same conclusion.

The jar, being in perfect condition, has been highly assessed as most of the unearthened ancient earthenwares are not in perfect condition. The jar is 14 centimeters high, 16 centimeters in diameter at the bottom, with the opening at the top 12.5 centimeters across. Its color is darkish grey, and its sides are decorated by flowery designs.

With the finding of the jar at Molingkwan, the National Museum intends to conduct a thorough archaeological research in that district.

E. ASIA SCRIBES CALL AT MANILA

Visit P.I. Leaders; President Laurel Extends Welcome

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—Sathit Semanil and Somphan Khauthachawan of Thailand, U Tun Than and U Tun Pe of Burma, Ishak bin Haji Muhammand of Malai, Adi Nogoro of Sumatra and Toekoel Soerohadinoto of Java, who attended the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers held last month in Tokyo, arrived at Manila yesterday afternoon.

This morning they visited the Philippine National Assembly now in session, and was welcomed by Speaker Benigno Aquino. At 11 a.m. they called on Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto. Then at noon, they paid their respects to President Jose P. Laurel.

"While we were under the rule of the United States and Britain the East Asiatics were not able to meet and exchange views," President Laurel said in welcoming them. "But, with the convening of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspaper at Tokyo recently, we had the opportunity of meeting together," he added.

"Not only that," he continued, "but we have now the liberty of mutually visiting all parts of Greater East Asia.

"Therefore, I am pleased that you, who are the representatives of many East Asiatic races, have come to visit the Philippines. I expect that in the future you will give further efforts for the unity of Greater East Asia and also cooperate further with Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia," President Laurel concluded.

Tonight, the visitors will meet Filipino newspapermen.

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WINTER CHECKS E. FRONT FIGHT

German Advance Toward Chernihov Registers Gains

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The Soviet-German hostilities continued to shrink in extent and importance under the influence of winter conditions. In contrast with the war situation at the end of September when fighting raged along the 1,600-kilometer front between Kerch and Nevel there are now actually only two major battle zones—the areas southwest and west of Kremenchug and the sector northeast of Chernihov.

On the northern wing of the Kremenchug front near Cherkassy, the Soviets renewed violent attacks, while on the southern wing near Krivoirog, heavy fighting took place in heavy snowfalls with strong Soviet infantry and tank thrusts answered by German counter-attacks.

The German offensive from Zhitomir, directed toward Chernihov, continued to register good progress. Several major Soviet attacks were repulsed in the area between the Pripet and Beresina rivers.

On the western wing of the South Italian front, heavy fighting raged on both sides of the road to Cassino with the American 5th army occupying some mountain ridges and the Germans withdrawing several kilometers toward the north-west.

In the eastern sector several minor thrusts by the British 8th army were repulsed.

Chinese Donate To Army

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 10.—With formal inauguration yesterday of the Home Defense Army, donations to the association supporting the army showed marked increase.

The largest sum received today was 95,000 guilders from the Bandoeng branch office of the Chinese Overseas Association followed by Arab merchants of Solo. Proceeds totaling 4,000 guilders, profits from sales at the night fair held at Tegal, were also contributed toward the fund.

Indians Postpone Elections

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 10.—The Sind State administration has decided that due to the unsettled political conditions, the regional elections in her state will be postponed until March of 1945, a New Delhi dispatch stated.

It is also reported that the huge number of Mohammedans in Sind State have separated from the Mohammedan League of India and established a league of their own.

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Japanese Treatment Of U.S. Internees Fair, Says Biddle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Blasting charges made in the United States regarding the alleged mistreatment by the Japanese Government of enemy nationals, U.S. Attorney-General Francis Biddle told the committee of the House of Representatives that Japanese treatment of enemy aliens has been fair although the discipline has been strict, according to a Washington dispatch. Biddle declared that Americans, who repatriated from Japan, revealed that the Japanese "more than lived up to the provisions of the Geneva Conference," governing wartime treatment of enemy aliens. The Attorney-General took the occasion to express his opposition to army supervision of interned Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the ground that Japan might act similarly regarding anti-Axis citizens still in Japan, adding "and that would be bad." Biddle proposed that Congress consider legislation, revoking the citizenship of American-born Japanese who profess loyalty to Japan.

Smuts Sees F.D.R., Churchill

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, stopped over at Cairo en route home from London, and there conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt, before leaving for home by air on Thursday, according to a Cairo dispatch.

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Central P.O. Box 144, 152, 350.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, [illegible], [illegible], 5659, 7003.
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Chiang's Delegate Attending Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The Anti-Axis Relief and Reconstruction Conference, which recently opened at Atlantic City, New Jersey, announced today that the East Asia Supply Committee with the Chungking representative as the chairman will be opened at Washington on December 11, according to Washington reports.

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Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 16,062 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST 30 ENEMY WARPLANES AT HENGYANG, LINGLING

American Contingents Suffer from Surprise Raids on Friday

AIRFIELDS DESTROYED

Wuchow, Hostile Base in Kwangsi Province, Also Hit By Nippon Aces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 10.—Continuing to move ahead of the American air force in China, the Japanese Air Units in China on Friday shot down and damaged a total of 30 enemy planes in raids on the enemy airfields at Hengyang and Lingling.

In the surprise-raid on Hengyang 19 enemy planes were shot down and damaged, and 11 more were bagged in the attack on Lingling. The airfield facilities were also blown up.

The American air force while watching for an opening to raid Japan had been operating furtively but persistently over the peace zones since bringing the Chungking air force under its control. With a steel-solid setup, however, the Japanese Air Units have been moving ahead of the enemy and have been dealing them staggering blows.

Enemy Surprised

On Friday, a huge squadron of fighters and bombers took off from Base XX before dawn and roared through the still-dark skies into the air over Hunan. There they surprise-attacked the airfield at Hengyang and damaged 15 North American B-25's and Curtiss P-40's which were on the ground besides shooting down three P-40's and one P-51 (two unconfirmed) which came up in frantic haste. The total shot down or damaged in this raid thus reached 19.

On the same day, at 2 p.m. they hit the airfield at Lingling, demolishing with a net of fire 11 B-25's, P-40's, P-38's and P-51's which were on the ground, besides unloading their bombs and completely blowing up the airfield facilities.

Behind the brilliant battle results lay the precious sacrifice of two planes self-blasted and one not yet returned.

Enemy Plans Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 10.—The Army airmen at Base XX have been carrying out repeated attacks since Tuesday on the enemy airfield groups at Shaokwan, in Kwangtung Province, Wuchow, in Kwangsi Province, Liuhsien, in Hunan Province, and Hohsien, also in Hunan and about 100 kilometers south of Kweilin. In these attacks the enemy airfield groups in the southwestern area have been dealt crushing blows and the enemy's plan to start furtive action with the second anniversary of the war's outbreak has been smashed.

The airmen at Base X X on Tuesday at 11 a.m. raided Wuchow, demolishing the airfield and the military installations there, besides setting ablaze several points. On the same day, at 4 p.m. they hit Shaokwan, the seat of the enemy Government of Kwangtung, and unloaded their bombs on military establishments and the railway station. On December 9, they again moved against Wuchow, completely blowing up the airfield and rendering it absolutely useless.

At dawn on Friday, the main body took advantage of the moonlight and raided Hengyang. In pace with that raid, other Army airmen hit Shaokwan and Liuhsien, about 100 kilometers south of Hengyang, at 8:30 a.m. At Shaokwan the station and military objectives were demolished and two freight trains were blown up. At 4 p.m. they raided Hohsien and Chungshan

No enemy planes were sighted during the period, the enemy planes fleeing scatteredly into the interior, apparently resigned to having their bases in southwestern China wiped off the map by the Japanese Army air arm.

Not one Japanese plane was lost.

Japanese Forces Control Chungking's 6th War Zone

Several Foe Armies Utterly Crushed; 29,403 Bodies Abandoned, 14,024 Prisoners, 151 Guns, 6,412 Firearms Captured in One Month

Domei

NANKING, December 10.—With the dual purpose of diverting the Chungking forces being concentrated in Yunnan and to deal a crushing blow to the enemy power of resistance, crack Units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China launched, in early November large-scale and skillful advance operations against the sixth enemy war zone, the frontal war zone in Chungking's defense.

In one month they completely crushed several armies, comprised of a hundred and several score thousand troops and on December 3 they assaulted Changteh, the foremost stronghold in the zone. After reducing this citadel the Japanese Forces continued with their operations, eradicating and mopping-up the remnants in the vicinity of Changteh. They are also engaged in furiously attacking the enemy armies such as the 10th and 100th armies which have moved out from the ninth and other war zones in an attempt to retake Changteh.

Concerning these operations, the Imperial Headquarters on December 4 announced the battle results scored since the start of the operations till December 1, and on Saturday revealed the results scored since that time in the same area. The December 4 announcement revealed that enemy bodies numbered 18,497; prisoners 3,361; airplanes shot down 14; and captured 74 guns; and 3,137 firearms.

Composite Results Given

To this must be added the results announced on Saturday; 11,006 enemy bodies; 10,064 prisoners; 20 planes shot down (one unconfirmed); and 77 guns and 3,137 firearms captured. Thus the brilliant total of 29,503 enemy bodies; 14,025 prisoners; 34 planes shot down (one unconfirmed); and 151 guns and 6,412 firearms captured is reached.

In the recent organization of troops under, the direct control of Chiang one division is made up of about 9,000. Thus counting merely the killed and those taken prisoner the figure equals five Chungking divisions. Adding the number of wounded to this figure it can be taken that the present operations literally crushed the enemy sixth war zone completely.

In addition, all these forces were those directly under Chiang Kai shek—units which he can ill spare. Among the enemy bodies buried by the Japanese Forces were six divisional commanders including Hsu Hsien ting, commander of the 150th division; Chu yueh, commander of the 190th division; Kuo Yu hwai, commander of the temporarily organized 5th division; and Sun Mingchin, commander of the reserve 10th division. These commanders were men who had been called the core or the backbone of Chiang's officers and the annihilation of the sixth war zone force has deprived Chiang of his arms and legs. Chiang's utter panic can be imagined.

In addition to these heavy human losses suffered by the enemy, the Japanese Forces completely demolished the military, political and economic structure throughout the zone as well as in Changteh, and the reconstruction of this zone is believed impossible.

Chungking Commander Flees

"The 57th division of the 74th army, which defended Changteh was superior to the rest of the Chungking units in armament, equipment, and training, and their morale too was high. But the Chief reason why the enemy, unlike its usual practice, resisted as much as it did over a long period was because it had absolutely no way of fleeing. They resisted desperately much in the same way as a cornered rat. During the battle, the enemy divisional commander, Yu Chien-wan, was praised by Chungking as 'the Hero of Resistance' but toward the end of the battle Yu Chien-wan abandoned his men in a most unhero like manner and fled with a few of his higher officers."

Foe Resistance Stubborn

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—The terrific opposition put up by the Chungking forces during the recent attack on Chengteh by the Japanese Forces has been told by a staff officer of the Japanese unit in the following press interview:

"The casuality of more than 3,000 dead and 4,000 prisoners in a single city is unusual figure. This shows how important the city had been regarded by the Chungking regime. Chengteh had been formidably fortified with numerous pillboxes within and without the city against which field and mountain guns proved futile. We had to resort to hand-to-hand fighting. The opposition offered by the 57th division was especially formidable.

New Battle Threatens

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—Present indications are that a fresh war situation threatens to develop in Hunan Province covering the area from the Hanyang River to the southern bank of the Yuan River in the vicinity of Changteh.

Greatly dismayed by the crushing defeat suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces at Changteh and its vicinity, Chungking is reported to be sending its 58th, 72nd and newly organized divisions out of the 9th zone toward the direction of Changteh in order to attack the Japanese troops there.

The Japanese Forces have already practically annihilated five divisions of the Chungking troops along the southern bank of the Yuan River in its operation extending for little over a month and also defeated three divisions which General Chiang Kai-shek sent out in order to avenge the successive defeats.

Foe Leaves 1,200 Dead And 18 Machine-Guns In Shansi Operations

Domei

TAIYUAN, December 10.—Composite war results scored in a series of mopping-up operations against Chungking and Sino-Red remnants in Shansi Province by a certain Japanese unit during last month, included 1,200 enemy dead left behind as well as 398 troops either taken prisoner or who surrendered. Various war trophies were also taken, including 18 light machine-guns, one grenade thrower, 346 rifles with 2,576 rounds of ammunition, 75 pistols and others.

U.S.-Paraguay Pact Set

American Officers Are to Give Military Training to Paraguayan Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—A military pact was concluded between Paraguay and the United States, duly signed by the Paraguayan Minister to Washington and by U.S Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it was announced by the United States State Department, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The pact included the following:

1. The officers of the United States Army and Navy, at the invitation of the Paraguayan Government, will give military training—excluding flying—to the army of Paraguay.

2. The pact is to be effective for four years as from the day of its conclusion. This period may be extended if the government of Paraguay so desires.

The report added that this military pact merely complements the former pact between the two governments.

Roosevelt in Malta

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—President Roosevelt arrived at Lavaletta airfield in Malta on December 8, according to a dispatch received here. His plane was escorted by 20 fighter planes.

ALL JAPAN PRAYING TODAY TO FIGHT WAR TO VICTORY

Occasion Recalls Imperial Visit Made to Ise Grand Shrines on Dec. 12, 1942; Home Minister Ando to Broadcast; Local Fascists to Join Nation

Today at 1:22 p.m., exactly one year since His Majesty the Emperor personally worshipped at the Grand Shrines at Ise, the one hundred million people of the nation will offer profound worship, vowing anew to increase fighting power and praying for absolute victory.

The moment for worship will be announced over the radio. On trains, street cars and in gatherings, suitable leaders will lead in observing the moment of prayer. The nation-wide observance will be held even during an air raid alert warning, if such should be in effect at the time. Those who are unable to offer worship at the precise moment will do so at some other suitable hour.

In observance of the day, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan following the news broadcast at 9 p.m., Saturday, presented a special program, starting with a broadcast entitled, "In Respectful Recollection of Last Year's Imperial Visit to the Grand Shrines," delivered by Viscount Atsumaro Takakura, Chief Priest of the Grand Shrines.

At 5:40 a.m. today, during the industrial workers' hour, President Hiromu Kasuga of the Sumitomo Metal Industries Corporation will speak from Ujiyamada over the radio. His speech will be entitled, "Pledging to the Divine Spirits of the Grand Shrines to Give Our All for Increased Production."

At 7 a.m., Shuku Taki, Director of the History Compilation Institute of Tokyo Imperial University, will speak and at 1 p.m. there will be a broadcast, entitled "Respectfully Recalling the Day on which His Majesty the Emperor Personally Worshipped at The Grand Shrines," given by Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who is concurrently President of the Board of Shinto Rituals.

The Italian Fascist Party members in Japan will also offer worship at 1:22 p.m., praying for the successful prosecution of the joint war, Colonel Omero Principini, who takes charge of Italian interests in Japan, informed the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Friday.

His Imperial Majesty Exchanges Telegrams With Fuehrer Hitler

Telegrams were exchanged between His Majesty the Emperor and Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler on Saturday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on the same day.

COLOMBIA BECOMES HENCHMAN FOR U.S.

To Aid in Pacific and Atlantic Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—With the war continuing to increase in scope and size, the United States is bringing more and more pressure to bear upon the South American countries.

This time after a three-hour deliberation between United States Defense Commander of the Caribbean Sea Area and a proxy of the President of Colombia, it was decided that "Colombia will cooperate with the United States in the defense of the Pacific and Atlantic waters," a dispatch from Bogota, Colombia stated.

Principini Calls on Tojo

Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of Italian Rights in Japan, accompanied by his staff members, called on War Minister General Hideki Tojo on behalf of the Fascists at 10 a.m. Saturday, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Military Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy and expressed strong resolution to prosecute the the present war against the common enemy of the three Axis Powers.

Traitors Join U.S. Forces

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Anti-Axis Army Headquarters in North Africa officially admitted on Friday that the army of the Badoglio regime, in cooperation with the 5th American Army, is fighting against the German force in Italy, says a message from Algiers.

ARGENTINE CLOSES REBEL FRENCH BODY

Said To Probe Into Reds' Rumored Presence

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The Argentine Government ordered the closing of the offices of the French Committee of Liberation in the city, according to information received here.

The reasons for this act have not been officially announced, but reports claim that the close-down was ordered by the government to investigate into the rumors that Communistic elements have been discovered among the men within the Committee.

If the suspicion is cleared up the offices will be reopened, the report added.

Since the revolution of June 4, many Communistic elements were reported in numerous organizations which prompted this close-down and investigation.

Indian Wins Marathon

Domei

SHONAN, December 9.—Kartar Singh, popular Indian athlete, won first place in yesterday's marathon which was held in connection with the war anniversary celebrations. He completed the distance of 10 miles in one hour, five minutes and 38 seconds.

Foe Legations Promoted

Domei

CANTON, December 11.—The Chungking Legation in Canada and the Canadian Legation in Chungking have been raised to the status of embassy, says a radio message broadcast from Chungking.

Enemy Airmen Captured by Japanese Army In Indo-Burma Front Rapidly Increasing

Domei

X X BASE IN BURMA, December 9.—Lately, the number of enemy prisoners captured in aerial combats in the Indo-Burma front is increasing. These enemy pilots who have bailed out in parachutes and fallen into Japanese hands consider themselves as "honorable prisoners"—at least in their minds they have done their best.

The striking thing about these recent captives is their utterly shabby looking outfits. Their pitiful sight brings to mind some wayward remnant of the Chungking army. It is convincing testimony of the bottleneck existing in the United States production of war materials.

Another striking fact discovered from these prisoners is the extremely low morale of their fighting spirit. Upon questioning them it is usually discovered that a general "desire to fly" has prompted them to join the air force but as soon as they experience actual fighting, their tune changed to that of "I want to go home as soon as possible." This is a characteristic peculiar to the soldiers of the anti Axis camp.

It is comical to note that on the pilots' jumpers the words, "Americans coming to help the Chinese" are plastered all over their backs. In their childish minds this is to protect them in case of a forced landing.

The enemy's highly vaunted recapture of Burma becomes ludicrous with men of such low caliber filling their ranks.

With their bases at Fenni blasted and the heart of the anti-Axis camp, Calcutta, menacingly threatened, consternation and turmoil is rampant in the enemy camp. Their constant boasting only serves to expose the weakness and hopelessness of their situation which appears to be quite out of hand. It is certain that in the near future they will be dealt an annihilating blow by the Japanese Forces putting an end to their operations for good.

SHIGEMITSU DENOUNCES FOE'S MOTIVE SEEKING DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN

Avers Nippon Obstructs U.S.-British Scheme To Conquer Asia

OUR VICTORY CERTAIN

Foreign Minister Gives Radio Address on 2nd Anniversary Of 3-Power Agreement

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, in a radio address on Saturday night on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy relating to the prosecution of the common war, declared that the United States and Britain are seeking the unconditional surrender of Japan because Japan stands in the way of their inordinate designs of conquering and exploiting Asia. That, he assured his listeners, will be impossible because victory in the end for Japan and Germany is "clear as daylight."

"Having seen East Asia in the process of reconstruction and Asia itself about to be made free," the Foreign Minister said, "America and Britain have made public their intention of repudiating the existence of Japan—the shield for the defense of East Asia—as a Great Power, exposing thereby their long cherished plan to crush our country."

In accordance with that intention, American and Britain promised the Chungking regime that China would be in the future allowed to replace Japan as a great Asiatic Power. "By giving a promise impossible of fulfilment, they are simply seeking to make Chungking do them their yoeman's service in their war against Japan."

Raps Enemy's Intentions

The Foreign Minister pointed out that the United States and Britain vaunt their intentions of conquering Japan, and conquering and exploiting Asia, "but indicate nothing relating to world peace as if they desired one war lead to another war."

In striking contrast is the Joint Declaration adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations for the realization of common prosperity and well-being in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity.

Declaring that all nations, large or small, strong or weak, should be accorded an equal treatment and governed by the principle of reciprocity, Mr. Shigemitsu stressed that Japan upholds the principle of racial equality. In this connection he pointed out that racial prejudice among Americans and the British is notorious as has been exemplified in the White Australia doctrine, the exclusion of Asiatics from South Africa and the lynching of negroes in the United States, and declared, "without the abolition of racial discrimination, there can be no true liberation of East Asia, nor can there be hope for world peace."

The Foreign Minister declared that the war is not only East Asia's war for independence but a great historic war for the upholding of world justice.

The text of Mr. Shigemitsu's address follows:

Text of Speech

Today is the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy relating to the prosecution of the common war.

As soon as Japan, accepting the challenge of America and Britain, rose in arms, on December 8 two years ago, our allies, Germany and Italy lost no time in responding to our action by forming a common war front with us. It was two years ago today that an agreement was signed between the three countries to the effect that Japan, Germany and Italy would carry with their total strength on the war forced upon them by America and Britain until it was brought to a successful conclusion, and that they would not make a truce with either one of the countries except upon a complete agreement of views among the three Powers, and further that following the victorious conclusion of the war they would in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Pact, cooperate and collaborate in the disposition of post war affairs. In order to cele-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo Congratulates Hitler On Anniversary of Alliance

Voices Confidence in Victory of Two Nations in Wire To Which Fuehrer Reciprocates—Shigemitsu Felicitates Ribbentrop

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Military Alliance Saturday Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo sent a congratulatory telegraphic message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, in which he expressed his profound respect to the German nation which is absorbed in the prosecution of the current war to a successful victory under the leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler. Prime Minister Tojo also declared in his message that the glorious war victories scored by Japan and Germany and their subsequent task of construction would warrant the final victory of the two nations.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler addressed a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Tojo the same day, saying that in welcoming the second anniversary of the historic Military Alliance concluded for the purpose of fighting out the war provoked by the United States and Britain to a glorious finish, he reassures that the valor of the Japanese and German fighting men and the firm resolve to annihilate the common enemies would guarantee the successful construction of a new order in Europe and Asia.

Prime Minister Tojo also took the same opportunity of sending a congratulatory telegraphic message to Duce Benito Mussolini of the Italian Fascist Republic. In it, Prime Minister Tojo expressed his congratulation upon the return of this memorable day and his determination to fight out this common war against the United States and Britain with closer cooperation between Japan and Italy.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu sent a congratulatory telegraphic message to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, expressing his firm conviction that victory will crown the Axis nations, if their present solid ties are strengthened more than ever before. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu also sent a message to Duce Mussolini, renewing his determination to exert himself for the establishment of world justice and praying for the future development of the Italian nation under the able leadership of the Il Duce.

TURKEY REITERATES NEUTRALITY POLICY

Foreign Chief Tells German Scribes Relations With Axis Are Unchanged

Domei

ANKARA, December 10.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, in an interview yesterday afternoon with German correspondents, repeatedly emphasized that Turkey's foreign policy remains unchanged.

Questioned regarding his statement on Wednesday before Turkish and anti-Axis journalists to the effect that the Turkish British Alliance had been strengthened at the Cairo Conference, Minister Menemencioglu said: "I believe my declarations are clear enough. The policy of Turkey remains unchanged."

Asked whether the strengthening of Turkey's alliance with Britain touches Turkey's relations with Axis nations, especially the friendship pact with Germany, the Foreign Minister answered, "no," adding, "if I say Turkish policy remains unchanged, then this policy also remains unchanged toward the Axis Powers. The strengthening of our alliance with Britain in no way means a change of our foreign policy."

Mr. Menemencioglu stated that the strengthening of the alliance with Britain was only carried out within the sphere of Turkish foreign policy.

During the interview, he stressed that Turkey, within the frame of its general policy is endeavoring to serve as a point of liaison in accordance with its geographical and political situation.

U.S., British Officers Confer

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Major-General Richard Sutherland, Chief-of-Staff of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, on his return from the Cairo Conference stopped at New Delhi and conferred with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, it is reported here.

Envoy Sawada Leaves

Having finished his official business in Tokyo, Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma left Tokyo at 9 a.m. Saturday for his destination. On his way, Ambassador Sawada will visit the shrines at Atsuta, Ise, and Kashihara.

AXIS READY TO DEAL MORE BLOWS TO FOE

Germany and Japan to Inflict Larger Losses to Britain, U.S. in Europe, Asia

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—Japan and Germany will answer to the threatening declarations of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences by giving more crushing defeats than hitherto in the Pacific and European fronts. This statement was made by an official of the Reich Foreign Office today on the second anniversary of the conclusion of the military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Both the Cairo and Teheran Conferences have shown that the anti-Axis nations are swayed by an intense hatred and carrying on unnecessary destructive work, without having any positive and constructive program of their own," he declared. "Both Japan and Germany will carry on their joint warfare both in East Asia and Europe against the destructive power of the anti-Axis Powers.

"The American Government in particular has been totally disregarding the interests and hopes of its people and is imposing its war of conquest on the whole world. The great casualties numbering hundreds of thousands dead in all war fronts have been an eloquent answer to the destructive activities of the Anglo-American nations. The further they will advance both in East Asia and Europe, the greater will be their casualties."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in commenting on the anniversary of the alliance stated that a martial spirit has been the cornerstone of the military alliance between Japan and Germany.

BANANA STEM PAPER DUE

New Product to Be Produced in Bicol District, P.I.

Domei

LEGASPI, December 10.—As a result of successful experimentation, plans are now under way for the large-scale manufacture of paper from banana stems and manila hemp wastes in the Bicol District, it was disclosed here today.

In this connection, the Manila Hemp Buying Company in Bicol will soon begin the purchase of banana stems on an exclusive basis.

SHIGEMITSU HITS ENEMY SCHEME

(Continued From Page 1)

brate this anniversary His Majesty the Emperor today has graciously exchanged congratulatory messages with the heads of German and Italian Governments, while, in the various capitals of the Axis nations, commemorative functions have been duly performed in observance of the day.

America and Britain who precipitated the war against us two years ago have recently met in conference and made known their true intentions. They declare the war aims are to conquer Japan and relegate our country to the status prior to the Meiji Restoration and also to deprive us of our military strength which is so much in their way of accomplishing the foregoing objective. They are boasting that they would carry on the war until they have succeeded in bringing about Japan's unconditional surrender. What do they mean by relegating Japan to the status prior to the Meiji Restoration?

Exploited Asia

Asia, who with its cultures of ages had sunk into indolence and inaction, could not withstand the onslaught of Amercia, Britain and other Powers who possessed superior weapons. These countries during the past centuries invaded Asia, sweeping from the west to the east and conquering one country after another. The Arab and Islamic regions, India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Java and even the Philippines became their colonies. Continental East Asia from the North to the South was reduced to a colonial or semi-colonial status. Thus by exploiting Asia they had built up a boundless prosperity of their own countries. In order to subjugate China they did not hesitate to wage the Opium War. And finally in order to subjugate Japan similarly they dispatched their navies. The British fleet which bombarded Kagoshima, or the American fleet under Commodore Perry which reached the Bay of Shimoda, had no other aim than the conquest of Japan. It is to the conditions in those days that America and Britain are now dreaming to put back Japan. Their intention is tantamount to attempting to turn the hands of the clock backward. Would this be really possible?

Japan by dint of her incredible efforts in the nearly one hundred years since the opening of the country has come face to face in the International arena with the world's major Powers. By developing her intrinsic capacity in parallel with the progress of the world she has been placed in a position where she must share the responsibilities for the maintenance of the peace in the world. Despite the fact that in the light of human progress the world at the present stage is too small from the economic standpoint, its resources are being monopolized by Britain and America, while other nations and peoples are made victims of their exploitation. On the other hand, the world, when viewed politically, has by no means reached the point where it may be put under the control of any single Power, because it is still by far too large. Nevertheless, America and Britain are attempting to overreach beyond their proper domains and subjugate other countries by force of arms so as to perpetuate their monopoly of the world resources and their exploitation of other peoples.

They dislike nothing more than that Japan as a great Power should become Asia's forerunner and the guardian of East Asia. Accordingly, in order to prevent Japan in the first place from becoming powerful and great they have resorted to all manner of machinations. The formulation of their policy of inciting China against Japan is a most notorious case in point, as is evident from the so-called Christmas Memorandum of Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary of 1926. "Divide and rule" is their favorite game, which is played under "balance of power" politics in Europe and the principles of "the Open Door and equal opportunity" in China. The Anglo-Saxons have a vicious tendency to impose upon others their own principles and to despise as heretics all those who possess a character or creed different from theirs. The world they want is a world of one color—an Anglo-American color. The peace they want is "Pax Britannica" of old, or "Pax Anglo-Saxonica", as it may be called today.

America and Britain, in their resolve not to permit Japan to exist as a Great Power resorted politically to their traditional policy of divide and rule and economically straight to economic war by using as weapons their monopoly of resources and their organized strength. This War had been started by them long before the Pearl Harbor.

During the past two years of the War, the forces of aggression, thanks to the irresistible might of our army and navy, have been driven out for the most part from the region of East Asia, although the task still remains of sweeping them off clean from the entire Asia. It is with the elimination of the forces of aggression that the true aspect of East Asia has come to be fully revealed. It has been concretely shown in our new China policy, and its extension—our East Asia policy. It is clearly defined in the Joint Declaration adopted and issued at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations by the heads of the governments of our allies. The Declaration is rooted in the following five fundamental concepts.

The first is that Asia should no longer remain a colony or semi-colony of the Anglo-Saxons, but it should be delivered from alien aggression and exploitation and restored to the Asiatics.

New East Asia Stressed

The second is that Asia should rise again and that there should be constructed a new East Asia. In the first place, the various nations of East Asia must recover their sovereignty and independence, which should be respected by one another while political equality and economic reciprocity should prevail among them. Such is the foundation, upon which may be built international relations of neighborliness and amity.

The third is that of safeguarding the liberated areas from being once more subjected to external aggression and exploitation. Japan spurred by her spirit of action and progress and imbued with the lofty ideal upon which the empire is founded, has undertaken the great task of liberating Asia. In so doing she has no other end in view than to realize a world of common prosperity and well-being, in which all peoples are enabled to enjoy, each its proper place. It would be intolerable for the peoples of East Asia if their territories which have been liberated at no small costs should be made again the object of aggression and exploitation. We do not object to Americans in America and Europeans in Europe finding respectively their proper places and promoting common prosperity and well-being. But East Asia must naturally be restored to the peoples of East Asia.

The fourth concept is that in the economic and cultural fields there should prevail freedom and the open door principle so that nations may minister to one another's needs. Accordingly we stand for free access to natural resources. Freedom of the seas should also be upheld. It is along such lines as those that the life of mankind should be moulded so as to eliminate as much as possible the causes of conflict. Economic exclusionism and monopoly generate the Anglo-Saxon concept of economic war, which in turn leads to an armed clash. If war of arms is to be renounced as an instrument of policy, an economic war as an instrument of policy should be equally renounced; and the party provoking it should most properly be made to bear the burden of war guilt.

The fifth of the concepts is that the principles of equality and reciprocity should be extended to govern international relations throughout the world.

Wants Racial Equality

While the nations of East Asia are to realize common prosperity and well-being in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity, we intend and demand the extension of these principles to the rest of the world. All nations, large or small, strong or weak, should be accorded, we believe, an equal treatment and governed by the principle of reciprocity. Likewise, we uphold the principle of racial equality. Racial prejudice among Americans and the British is notorious as has been exemplified in the White Australia doctrine, the immigration issues, the exclusion of Asiatics from South Africa and lynching of negroes in the United States. These are not merely so many blots on civilization but constitute at the same time serious political problems. Without the abolition of racial discrimination, there can be no true liberation of East Asia, nor can there be hope for world peace.

I have explained the basic concepts that underlie the policy of the Great East-Asiatic Nations as has been enunciated to the world through their Joint Declaration. It goes without saying that upon them also are based Japan's policy.

Having seen East Asia in the process of reconstruction and Asia itself about to be made free, America and Britain have made public their intention of repudiating the existence of Japan—the shield for the defense of East Asia—as a Great Power, exposing thereby their long-cherished plan to crush our country. They might as well have tried to put the clock back. They induced Chungking to join in the Cairo Conference, and they are trying everything to flatter and cajole that regime so as to prevent its defection and to prolong the Sino-Japanese conflict. They have promised the regime that China would be in the future allowed to replace Japan as a great Asiatic Power. By giving a promise impossible of fulfilment, they are simply seeking to make Chungking do them the yeoman's service in their war against Japan. This action, prompted though it was by their fear of Japan's might, is a perfect exposure of their sinister design to divide and rule East Asia by fomenting schism and strife. America and Britain are merely setting forth in blustering terms their intentions of conquering Japan, and conquering and exploiting Asia, but indicate nothing relating to world peace as if they desired one war to lead to another war. It presents an interesting contrast with the Joint Declaration adopted by the Greater East Asia Assembly in view of the destructive character of the one and the constructive character of the other. No comment is required as to which is right and which is wrong.

Staking National Fortunes

Today, together with her kindred nations of East Asia, Japan is staking her national fortunes in a war for the liberation, protection, and reconstruction of East Asia. She is fighting bravely with all her energy. East Asia belongs to the peoples of East Asia. This is a war for the defence of our homelands. On its outcome depends whether East Asia shall finally be delivered from the yoke of Anglo-Saxon domination, or it shall become once more colonies of America and Britain to groan forever under their ruthless oppression and exploitation. This is truly East Asia's war for independence. Indeed, it is not only East Asia's war for independence; it is a great historic war for the upholding of world justice.

With the aim to destroy the Anglo-American hegemony of the world, and to usher in a new era of an equitable and truly enduring peace Japan and Germany are conducting their campaigns with prowess and valor. We are achieving brilliant results while in the Anglo-Saxon camps there are unmistakable signs of growing irritation and impatience. As long as our two countries together with our allies both in Europe and Asia fight on with an absolute confidence in victory, it is clear as daylight that we shall win in the end.

Expresses Confidence

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu (standing) pointing out the numerous reasons why the Axis Forces will emerge triumphant from the current war at a luncheon given at his official residence on Saturday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Three-Power Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy.

2 Filipino Inventors Get Commendation In Electrical Work

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—Two Filipino inventors, Valerno General and Ernesto Corpus, both employes in the Office of Electrical Communications, were commended yesterday for their valuable inventions. Mr. General invented a new kind of electrode for storage battery, while Mr. Corpus succeeded in constructing a handy set of combination ohm and galvanometer. It is recallable that during the early stages of the war, inventive genius among the Filipinos was fully displayed, thus fortelling a brilliant future for independent Philippines.

FILIPINOS GRATEFUL, SAYS WOMAN SOLON

P.I. Assembly Woman Exhorts Citizens to Cooperate With Asiatic Nations

Domei

MANILA, December 11.—Speaking on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Miss Teresa Ochoa, an assembly woman from Agusan in a radio address on Wednesday declared, "The War of Greater East Asia has brought to the Philippines the realization of a beautiful and long-cherished dream of self-respect and independence."

Miss Ochoa added, "It is an independence which means not the selfish coddling of self in isolated joy and contentment but an independence which is significant because it means standing hand-in-hand with the neighbors who should have been united long ago in common friendship with a common goal, looking proudly in equality at the other people in the world."

Reiterating that the second anniversary of the war is especially significant to both the Philippines and Burma for the freedom they have obtained, Miss Ochoa pointed out the independence gained was absolute and complete "economically, as well as politically and spiritually," contrasting sharply with the promise given by the United States.

Miss Ochoa asserted at the time of the outbreak of the war the Filipinos had already realized that the promise of independence by the Americans would result in a qualified freedom since "the independence the Filipinos were going to get was not without hampering burden—an economic burden which would not be easy to shoulder. Indeed, the Filipinos began to look with misgiving at the future which had loomed economically very dark on the horizon."

With the coming of Japan and the subsequent results of the war, peace was restored almost immediately in the Philippines and "we have gained our liberty," Miss Ochoa stated. She added, "the independence granted by Japan is entirely without strings. Economically, politically, and culturally, we live harmoniously with the other nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The future is bright with promise."

INDIANS HOLD ELECTION

Mahasabha Party Head Re-Elected; Mysore Frees Offenders

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasahba Party, was re-elected by a 16 to six vote at the Party's presidential election meeting, according to New Delhi reports. He will preside as the new President at the annual meeting of the Party to be held on December 26 and 27.

Another report from New Delhi said that the Mysore Province Government announced yesterday the release of all political prisoners in the Province.

INFORMATION BUREAU SET

U.S. to Create New Organ in Australia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The United States War Information Office announced yesterday that it will set up an information bureau in Australia shortly, and that it intends to dispatch noted dramatist, Robert Sherwood, to collect information regarding the Pacific areas, according to a Washington dispatch. The Information Office added that powerful wireless stations will also be established in Australia and on the several islands in the Pacific.

REVOLTS WEAKENING BRITISH-INDIAN ARMY

'Faithful' Gurkha Troops Causing Trouble; Burma Invasion Plan Suffers

Domei

RANGOON, December 10.—The Anglo-Indian army stationed along the Indo-Burma border is being weakened by the outbreak of anti-British uprisings among the ranks of the Gurkha and Sikh troops. In this regard, Britain's dilemma can be seen in the fact that the Gurkha soldiers used to be regarded by the British as the most friendly of all the elements in the fighting forces. Thus, together with the food famines in Bengal and Assam provinces and the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, the foe's plans to recapture Burma have suffered a hard blow.

The growing anti-British agitation among the Indian masses has now spread to the Indians in the Anglo-Indian army which is being deployed along the Indo-Burma border.

An idea of the rapidity with which the Indian element in the British-Indian forces is developing a tendency to become anti-British may be gained from the remarks made by the Indian soldiers who have surrendered to the Japanese Forces, and from reports filtering out of India.

Situation Seen Critical

According to reliable reports received here, the Indians of the Gurkha race in the Anglo-Indian army revolted recently and a critical situation has developed.

The revolt, according to the reports, which occurred on November 20, grew out of a clash between British officers and the Gurkha troops.

The authorities of the headquarters of the Anglo-Indian army in the eastern district of India were prompt to replace the Gurkha troops by a mixed unit, and to punish the innocent Gurkha soldiers.

From the first the Indian troops who form the mainstay of the Anglo-Indian army were disgruntled. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia their tendency to rise up against their British officers by way of demonstrating their antipathy toward Britain became accentuated.

Their hostility toward Britain and the fact that they are becoming weary of war can be seen from the increase in the number of Indians deserting the Anglo-Indian army, from the frequency with which groups of Indian soldiers rebel, and from the sharp fall in the number of Indians volunteering for service in the Anglo-Indian army.

Is More Remarkable

The Gurkha men of the Anglo-Indian forces have hitherto been considered by the leaders of the forces as sympathetic toward Britain. This makes their present rebellion the more remarkable.

It was only last July that a unit of Sikh soldiers who are violently anti British advocates, was withdrawn from the front, and Gurkha troops, considered by the British as friendly toward them, were sent to take their place.

The occasion was taken by the British to reinforce the Anglo Indian forces at the front with British troops from the British mainland. It was a step that left no doubt that the British authorities in India were becoming restive over the condition of the Indians in the Anglo-Indian army.

The very fact that the Gurkha soldiers who have been considered the most loyal of all the elements in the Anglo Indian army, apart from the British, have come out in a revolt against Britain shows that the British military authorities can trust no soldier, other than British, in that fighting force. The condition of the Indian element in the Anglo-Indian army is such that it will not be surprising if the anti Axis camp will find that there is a fundamental error in the plan for the recapture of Burma of which there has been so much talk in the anti-Axis camp.

JAVA PRESS IS BOLSTERED

To Investigate Newspaper Activities And Propaganda Issues

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 8.—For the purpose of further bolstering the press activities in Java, an ordinance was promulgated on Tuesday by the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration. In accordance with the stipulations of the ordinance the Java Press Association was installed, charged with the task of investigating the business matters with regard to press activities and propaganda.

With the granting of subsidies of 200,000 guilders for the purpose various measures will be translated into action.

Lessons in Tagalog Will Be Given Over Radio in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, December 11.—In line with President Jose P. Laurel's policy accelerating diffusion of Tagalog as the national language of the Philippines, the National Language Institute, starting next week, will sponsor lessons in Tagalog over Radio Station PIAM. The lessons will be conducted by Professor Jose Villa Panganiban, well-known Filipino grammarian. Meanwhile, it was learned that the University of Santo Tomas, which was founded in 1611 and is the oldest educational institution in the Orient, is scheduled to reopen its own institute for the Filipino language in January next year.

NANKING TO REORGANIZE SETUP OF 3 PROVINCES

Domei

NANKING, December 10.—The National Government of China has decided on the Administrative reorganization and subdivision of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces to be carried out at the beginning of next year.

The measure to be shortly taken by the National Government is designed to increase its political influence in the different provinces under its control. The reorganization will accompany a change of personnel both at Nanking and in the provinces concerned.

It is expected that the renovation of the administrative system will have a far-reaching effect and will facilitate the operation of the wartime financial policy of the National Government, especially in connection with the purchase of agricultural crops.

SOUTH APPRECIATES ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

Inhabitants Voice Praise for Japanese Naval Administration's Trust

Domei

MACASSAR, December 10.—An official announcement by the Director-General of the Japanese Naval Administration promising the native inhabitants political participation in naval administration in the respective areas of the Southern Regions, is eliciting widespread jubilation from the people at large, it was learned here today.

Soeleiman Binol, 32 year-old employe of the Civil Affairs Department of the Japanese Naval Administration here, greeted the opportunity of having a voice in government as a significant demonstration of Japan's full trust and confidence in the native peoples.

The Japanese attitude, he said, contrasts sharply with that of Anglo-American and Dutch policy, since the policy of the Japanese is based on the ideal of the liberation of East Asians in accordance with the principle of universal brotherhood.

Dr. Shingil declared; "The present announcement is a source of common joy among the whole Indonesian people. The Provincial Assembly is certain to enable the people to extend more positive co-operation to the Japanese administration."

The former District Chief of Bali, Egoe Stepo Koentr, voiced his belief that the local inhabitants will redouble their efforts for the common good through discharging their new responsibilities attendant upon the opportunity presently received.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS DENOUNCED BY BIDDLE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle bitterly criticized American capitalists by calling them "enemies within the country," in his article, published recently in the Army and Navy Journal, according to Washington reports.

"Since the outbreak of the present war, the principal acts of obstructing war efforts in the country were not committed by foreign organs or dissatisfied workers, but by the upper leaders of American industrial circles," he said. "They are the 'enemies within the country.'

"In the past, three important cases of obstacling war efforts were discovered in the past one year," he added. "In all the three cases, directors of war industry firms produced knowingly defective products and submitted them to military offices. For instance, the Anaconda Rope Company made special equipments for cheating the testing of products to be delivered to the Government. There occured not a single case of disturbing the war efforts within the country according to orders from foreign countries ever since the beginning of the war."

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6 INDIANS IN JAPAN LEAVE TO JOIN BOSE

Volunteers From Yokohama, Kobe Express Eagerness to Begin March to Delhi

Marking the beginning of active participation in the war to liberate their country, six Indian residents of Japan will leave shortly for Shonan to join the Indian National Army under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Three of the volunteers are former Kobe residents and three from Yokohama, their ages ranging from 23 to 45. Their thoughts and aspirations, as they leave for the front-lines, were expressed individually as follows:

By P.M. Relwani, age 31, of Yokohama: "A year ago we observed the first anniversary of Japan's declaration of war on the Anglo-American nations. Today we Indians have also additional momentous events to celebrate. First is the creation of the Azad Hind Government, and second that our Indian National Army is leading the way to freedom.

"All of us realize that much lies on the shoulders of the younger generation. India must attain complete independence, not with the aid of other nations but with the aid of the Indians themselves. I give profound thanks that at last my life has been accepted for this sacred fight of freedom.

"We know full well the ups and downs that lie before us, but by the grace of the Almighty God, are prepared to overcome all obstacles."

Declared B. Nathurmal of Yokohama, age 35: "Soldiers should not talk but act. The day is not far off when the British will be driven out of India and our Indian national flag hoisted on the red fortress of Delhi. To do my share I am proceeding to Shonan to join the Indian Army under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

R. B. Mahraj, also of Yokohama, age 45 and oldest of the volunteers, declared: "When our supreme leader, Mahatma Gandhi, served on the British the 'quit India' ultimatum, he, along with other leaders, were imprisoned. I go to Shonan to join the Indian National Army, fully prepared to sacrifice my life in the liberation of our great leaders and of our country."

In a voice vibrant with emotion, Mohammed Gulzar, age 23, of Kobe, declared: "As I leave for the front, I call upon all the Indian youths not to miss this opportunity but to come forward to undertake the task of driving out the British from Indian soil by joining the Indian National Army. I go fully resolved to sacrifice my life for the sacred cause of liberating my Indian brothers and freeing India from the bondage of British tyranny."

Declared B. P. Bhutt, age 25, of Kobe: "This is not the time to say anything but to act. I hope to take part in the march to Delhi to drive out the British, and am ready to lay down my life for the cause."

With purpose in his eyes Wazir Chand, 26, of Kobe stated, "When I was a student three of our young leaders were hanged by cruel British hands. Then and there I resolved to some day take revenge. And now the long awaited day has come. Gladly I go forth to join the Indian National Army to drive out the British and to take revenge for all the cruelties suffered at their hands."

HUGE RESERVOIR PROJECT SLATED FOR NORTH CHINA

Part of Plan to Control Flood, Irrigate Farmland

Domei

PEKING, December 8.—The giant 175,000,000-yuan reservoir dam construction plan beginning next year will be undertaken by the North China Political Affairs Commission as part of the seven-year plan to irrigate the vast farmlands of North China, it was revealed here today.

Coming close on the heels of the five-year civil engineering plan which started last year, the present plan calls for the construction of huge reservoirs and aqueducts for storage of water and irrigation of fixed places throughout North China. The water thus held back and stored will be released for irrigation of farmlands, as well as for generation of power for industrial purposes.

The Commission is also making preparations to undertake a new power generation plan, side by side with the present construction project.

Australian Premier Ill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has been confined to bed with serious illness, and War Minister Francis W. Forde presided over the Military Council held today on behalf of Curtin, according to a Canberra dispatch.

Artist Presents Paintings to Phibun To Express Gratitude for His Efforts

Three masterpieces by Sogyu Tanimoto, a celebrated Tokyo painter of Buddhist themes, were presented to Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram of Thailand on December 8 through Wichit Wichit Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo. These pictures, it is said, embody the hearty wishes of Mr. Tanimoto to realize everlasting close cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Tanimoto is well-known in the art world of Japan as the painter of the sacred figure of the Emperor Jimmu, which was dedicated to the Meiji Shrine in commemoration of the 2600th anniversary of the national founding of Japan. Starting the paintings of the three Buddhist pictures on December 8, 1942, the artist worked with the hope of expressing his heartfelt gratitude for the decisive measures Prime Minister Phibun had taken to prosecute Thailand's duty in the current war.

In these paintings he took special pains to illustrate the noble spirit of universal concord with which Japan is now fighting for, that is, the construction of Greater East Asia.

The three masterpieces represent Fugen Bosatsu or Samantabhadra, Fudo Myo-o Acala or the God of Fire, and Taigen Myo-o or the God of Justice. The painting of Fugen Bosatsu is said to be 90 inches by 34 inches in size and represents the figure of the Buddhist God riding on three white elephants. The theme of the painting is based on the Buddhist prediction that Samantabhadra will come from the East on three white elephants. Behind Samantabhadra is an aureola which represents the Japanese race, while in the background are five outer rings of green, yellow, red, blue, and white which connote the Japanese view of the world, or the lofty policy of the Japanese people to embrace all races of the world as brethren in their warm heart.

The paintings of Fudo-Myo-o Acala and Taigen Myo-o are smaller, being 32 inches by 25 inches, and the swords in the hands of these two gods represent the military power and strength with which Japan is determined to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

These three paintings will be sent to Bangkok shortly to the great leader of the Thai people.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 10

At Kerch our shocktroops stormed an important height. At the Kherson bridgehead enemy thrusts remained unsuccessful. In the area southwest of Kremenchug intense fighting continued yesterday in spite of heavy snowfalls. The German troops succeeded in checking numerous strong Soviet attacks. At a few break-through points fighting is still in progress.

Round Cherkassy the enemy renewed violent attacks. Near Zhitomir and Korosten our attacks made good headway in spite of intensified enemy resistance. Between Pripet and the Beresina as well as on the Dnieper, north of the Dnieper-Beresina junction, several major enemy attacks were warded off and the Soviet movements smashed. No fighting of importance has been reported from the other sectors of the Eastern Front.

The Silesian 102nd infantry division under the command of Colonel von Bercken particularly distinguished themselves in the heavy defensive battle of the last few weeks in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

In the western sector of the southern Italian front the enemy captured a few mountain ridges on both sides of the road leading to Cassino. Our defense line was withdrawn a few kilometers to the northwest after fluctuating fighting. In the eastern sector the British launched several minor thrusts, partly supported by tanks, all of which however were frustrated. Over the southern Italian front flak artillery of the Luftwaffe shot down nine enemy planes while two more were destroyed by German naval forces over the Mediterranean.

Escort vessels of a German convoy last night warded off an attack by British E-boats off the Dutch coast, setting two enemy boats on fire.

Fascist Party Growing

Domei

ROME, December 9.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy announced today that the membership of the Fascist Party has reached a total of 500,000.

CELEBRATION HELD IN MEMORY OF KOCH

Meeting Sponsored by Japan-German Society Is Attended By Many Notables

To commemorate the birthday of Dr. Roberto Koch, celebrated bacteriologist who left to the world many brilliant achievements as the discovery of the dreaded tubercular and cholera bacilli, a "centennial of the Birth of Roberto Koch" was held Friday at the Gakushi Kaikan at Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku.

The meeting was sponsored by the Japan-German Culture Society and the Japan-German Medical Society and was attended by many notables.

Over two hundred and fifty influential men of the medical world including H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador; Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Minister of Education; Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information; Dr. Ishibashi, President of the Japan-German Medical Society; Dr. Wataru Kitajima, President of the Kitazata Bateriological Institute and others were present at the meeting.

Following addresses by Ambassador Stahmer, Minister Okabe, and President Amau, Dr. Kitajima, Dr. Kumagaya, President of Tohoku Imperial University, and others made lectures on "Dr. Koch and the Science of Bacteriology," Vicissitudes in the Treatment of Tuberculosis," and "Dr. Koch and Medicine in Japan."

Numerous exhibits in connection with the celebrated Dr. Koch were also on display in the corridors of the building.

After the showing of the picture "Roberto Koch—His War on Death," the gathering came to a close.

Selangor Creates Council

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 9.—The formation of an Advisory Council for Selangor State, made up of local leaders, was officially announced yesterday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Council comprises of 14 members, all of whom are local inhabitants and includes the Governor as Chairman and the Sultan of Selangor, Raja Ghiathuddin Riayah Shah, as Vice-Chairman.

Present Condition of Modern Japanese Art

(Continued From Page 4)

each individual. These painters while, incidentally, being students of Chinese Classical Paintings have cleverly adopted the strokes of the Yamato school of Painting into present day art.

Love of Elegance

The love of elegance which are outstanding traits of Bunjinga (paintings of the Poet Painters School) were popular in the beginning of our modern age, representative of which are those by Soun Tazaki, Kwatei Taki, Yukoku Noguchi and, after them, such painters as Tessai Tomioka (1836-1924).

Painters who follow that school today are Suiun Komuro (1874-), a disciple of Soun, Keigetsu Matsubayashi (1876-), a disciple of Yukoku and the Osaka painter Kyoson Yano (1890-). Kwansetsu Hashimoto (1883-), a disciple of Seiho, did not merely adhere particularly to the natural paintings after the style of the Seijo school but produced occasionally pictures of the Poet Painters style.

The Ukiyoe school of painting which was immensely popular in the Yedo Period deteriorated for a time at the beginning of the modern era. Among the noted painters of the present day are Kiyokata Kaburagi (1878-), Shinsui Ito (1898-). The woman painter of Kyoto, Shoen Murakami (1875-) and Tsunetomi Kitano of Osaka are noted for their excellent portraits of beautiful women.

Besides the famous painters which I have briefly described above, there are many others who are associated with the several societies of Japanese Painters such as the Institute of Japanese Art, The Society of Japanese Art and the Seiryu-sha, and who present their paintings for exhibition at the periodical exhibitions sponsored by those societies. Though the Art Exhibition which is held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education every autumn seldom graces its walls with the works of a master painter, the fact that various art societies contribute to that art show the works of their member paintings, permits the visitors an almost complete view of what is commonly known as Japanese painting.

Kaya to Tour Kansai

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya is leaving Tokyo at 10 p.m. on December 14 in order to attend lecture meetings to be held in Kyoto, Wakayama and Osaka for the purpose of encouraging the people of those cities in their savings campaign for the current fiscal year. The Finance Minister is expected to be back in Tokyo on December 17.

DISCUSSIONS HELD TO UP AIR POWER

Movements to Strengthen Source of Manpower and Materials Decided

With the aim to strengthen air fighting power, the Greater East Asiatic Peoples Federation for the Strengthening of Aircraft held a rally to boost aircraft production at 11 a.m. at the Imperial Hotel on Friday.

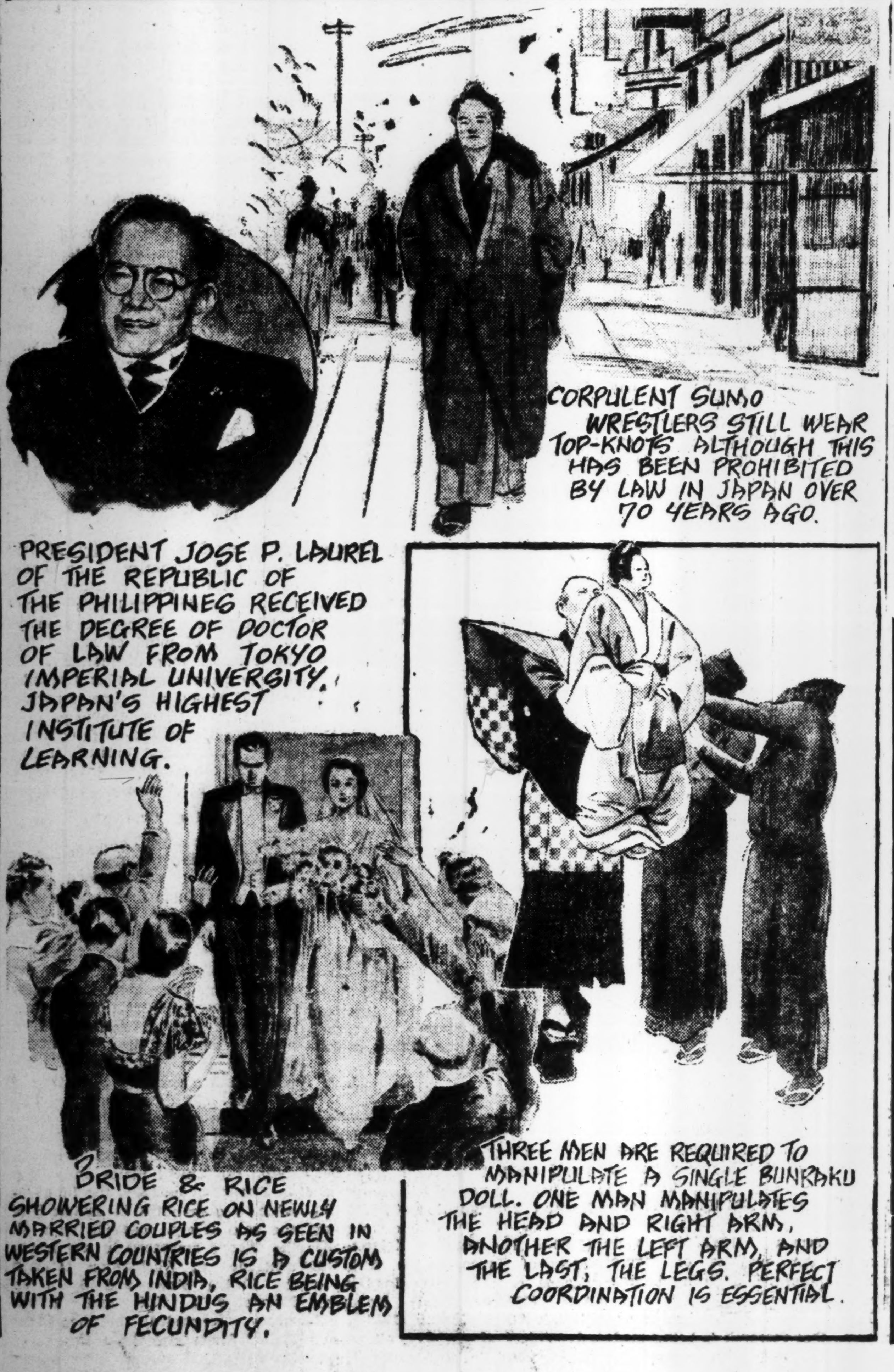
Attending were Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno and Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Vice-Chairmen of the Committee; Admiral Isamu Takeshita; General Taka Hishikari; Kiyozo Nakajima, President of the Nakajima Aircraft Company; the President of the Mitaka Aircraft Company; the President of the North Nippon Aircraft Company; and more than 30 others among the sponsoring group.

Among those present were Ambassador Tsai Pei of China, Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung of Burma, and Supreme Adviser Rash Behari Bose of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The meeting was opened with an address by Chairman Viscount Ogasawara. After a report was given by Vice-Chaiman Dr. Mizuno, Vice-Chairman Shioden announced the plans for the movements to strengthen the source of aircraft production workers, for the complete drafting of aircraft materials, for the donation of gliders to national schools, and for making the aircraft plants home-like.

During the course of the meeting a message of felicitations was delivered by Ambassador Wang. The meeting was adjourned after luncheon.

STRANGER THAN FICTION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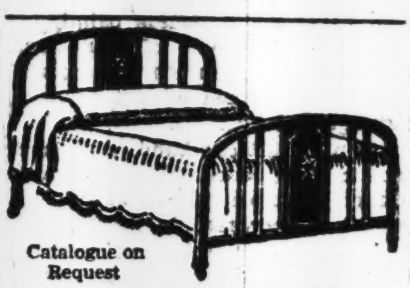

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3. "Harvest Time"
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months; ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1943

'It's a Long Way To Tipperary'

It's a long way to Tipperary, the land of the dreams of American doughboys. There is still a long, long trail ahead, a tortuous, twisting path of heartbreaks and death.

It may sound a bit like repetition, but the fact is that the American boys in khaki and navy blue are a long way from the realization of their deepest hopes, the desire to go home and be with the old folks at home again. Of course, they've been told that the war will soon be over, that the "great push" is just around the corner, that it will be just a parade of easily won victories. At least, that's what they've been told by Roosevelt, Knox and their war leaders at home. But things are definitely not turning out that way. And Tipperary fades farther and farther off into the distance.

For the men fighting for Roosevelt's personal ambitions, the grind promises to be tough and hard. The last World War was a picnic compared to the present one. That's because in this war, the United States and Britain are up against the strongest combination of military might in the world. In the current war, the Japanese Army and Navy have already swept the Anglo-American and Dutch forces out of East Asia, and the Americans have had to do most of their fighting in the Pacific sector in thick, fever-infested, broiling, steaming jungle areas.

In the last World War, the Americans fought for only a few short months over a comparatively small area, the battlefields of France, where movement was negligible and periodic leaves to French cities possible. They had hot food in the trenches, and medical attention was more or less easy to obtain.

As a matter of fact, hundreds of thousands of American doughboys, gobs and leathernecks may never make the long journey to Tipperary, to the land of their dreams, for according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters last week, the American forces have suffered losses totalling 277,000 in the War of Greater East Asia alone. This includes 52,800 land troops, 19,218 airmen, 181,944 seamen and 22,843 officers and men taken prisoners. And the war is increasing in fury every day.

Today, fighting is swift, grim, and roaring warplanes with their lethal loads have added a new terror to war. Mechanized forces, rumbling over open plains or through jungles, never standing still, never ceasing to deal death, have taken the adventure out of war for the adventure-loving Americans. The color has been taken out of battles, and in its place is merciless strategy, the drab, gray overtones of penetrating steel. War is a serious business today, meaning life, liberation and the realization of lofty ideals for Japan, but meaning only trouble and hardships for the Americans because they have no aims, no ideals to fight for.

In the first World War, the ratio of those killed outright to those wounded in the American army was one to six. Today, the figure stands at one to three—twice the number of those killed in the first World War. And this figure would probably be much higher if one included the men who have been listed as "missing" by the American army. This is on the authority of American military sources.

And if the number of deaths have doubled, so have the number of mental cases, the number of men gone screaming mad, quivering with horror, under the ruthless demands of modern warfare. Against cool, efficient, highly trained Japanese and German soldiers, the Americans have no defense outside of that of numbers and bulky equipment. Many of them went to war with the idea that it was a kind of sport, a game, and when they were confronted with the terrible realities, they collapsed because they were not spiritually fortified.

Many are the Americans who have died, unknown, unannounced by the authorities at home for political reasons. And many will be those who die similarly in the future. There will be no medals for them, no citations for "distinguished service," no cheering crowds—only mourning parents and wives and sweethearts at home, wondering why there is no word. The officers and men who went down with the warships off Bougainville, the Gilberts and the Marshal islands, the men who have died in the jungles, the men who went to their deaths in blazing planes—all unannounced—are among the many who have been betrayed by the leaders at Washington, by the men they fought for and died in vain.

Anglo-America Versus the Jews

Of more than passing interest are the news reports revealing the recent intensification of the anti-Semitic movement in Britain and the United States, since these reports are added proof of the smug hypocrisy of the Anglo-Americans who shout of the "shortcomings" of others and at the same time insist that they themselves are always right.

Recent dispatches reveal that anti-Jewish demonstrations have broken out in the very heart of London, where Jewish shop windows have been labeled with derisive, derogatory stickers. It is also disclosed that similar movements have been occurring in the United States, with Jewish boys and girls being persecuted and Jewish shops hit by violence for the past one year in that sedate citadel of American traditions, Boston city.

The Anglo-Americans, particularly the Americans, like to boast about their "tolerance" toward the Jews and have made a great issue of the Jewish problem, but the fact is that they have imposed social barriers against the Jews that are only a slightly less rigid than those imposed on the Negroes and Oriental elements of their population. The only reason why Jews are not more openly persecuted is because many Jews in the United States hide the fact of their blood and because they have won an important, if not dominating, position in the financial world of the United States and Britain through their shrewd exploitation of the Anglo-Americans. Where Jews are not absolutely barred from entering, there is always a strict understanding that Jews are not welcome.

Regardless of all the surface indications, the Jews are even more despised and hated in the United States and Britain than they are anywhere else in the world. And the same thing holds true for the Anglo-American attitude toward all other minority races. That is the way the Anglo-Saxons intend to run the world—if they can.

White Chrysanthemums in Moonlight

As I stood in the middle of the yard in the pitch-black shadow of the trees, the fragrance of the white chrysanthemum in the moonlight was faintly wafted to me. I almost fancied that I heard the flowers and the moon whisper to each other. Bending, I touched a branch and found it soaked in moisture; I broke it off, and sparkling dewdrops fell to the ground.

The rain and wind, which had continued since the morning, had ceased and the soothing stillness of the moonlit night was beyond description, the leaves of a fig tree by the well rustled, then all was silence. The whole yard fell asleep in the moonlight and the shadows.

Only at intervals—at long intervals—dew drops from the eaves whispered together in the shadow. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

December 12, 1942

The Swiss Government lodged a strong protest with the Washington Government against the repeated unlawful violation of neutrality of the United States air force in flying over Swiss territory.

* * *

The United States Navy Department announced the sinking of the de luxe passenger ship President Coolidge (21,936 tons) which ran into a mine recently in the South Pacific while transporting 4,000 men. The President Coolidge was one of the newest de luxe liners of the President Line and had been commandeered at the beginning of the war.

* * *

The United States is being seriously hit by the crippling in the imports of jute from India, leading producer of the material in the world, for America has been dependent on India for jute supplies for a great number of years.

* * *

The Premier of Egypt filed a strong protest with President Franklin D. Roosevelt against the landing of the American forces in the Nile Valley without the consent of the Egyptian Government and without any agreement or pact between the American and Egyptian Governments.

* * *

To cope with the destruction of British commerce on the high seas by the German submarines, the British Government announced the establishment of an Anti-Submarine Investigation Commission. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has appointed himself as the head of this organization.

* * *

The German military authorities announced that since September a total of 40 anti-Axis ships have been sunk in the west Indian Ocean.

Present Condition of Modern Japanese Art

Extreme Change, Never Yet Witnessed Before, Has Taken Place—Popularity of Paintings Continues to Increase

By KENJIRO KUMAMOTO
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Forty years have already passed since Tenshin Okakura, the father and leader of Modern Japanese Art said, "Asia is One!" Never has there been a time when a fresher and more important cognizance has been attached to those words than at present.

It is unnecessary herewith to attempt anew a garrulous explanation of this statement in view of the fact that it is too well known already that the racial affinity of the Asiatic peoples, and the relationship of ancient Japanese culture with the culture of the various countries of East Asia are indeed close and inseparable.

Japanese culture cradled and created within a period of some 2,000 years stands out apart from all the others as a culture peculiar to itself. It possesses universal significance, has frequently been introduced or spoken of in the past and will probably, hereafter, be once again presented to the attention of the world.

However, as the development and introduction of the present conditions of modern Japanese art have been comparatively neglected, I propose to describe, at this opportunity, merely a very general outline of Japanese Art as it is today.

Took Opportune Moment

Looking back upon the traces left by Japanese culture in the course of her development, we see that it took the opportune moment of the country's growth of ancient national power to consume the culture of other countries and to build a new culture of her own, old examples of which may be seen in the Asuka Period and the Azuchi-Momoyama Period in an even earlier time.

Throwing open to the world all her doors which had been closed till then, Japan with broadmindedness, studied and adopted the good things of Western science and culture. Thus, the new style of living which obtains in modern Japan was introduced. In the field of architecture, roof-tilled and Western style houses were built in addition to the traditional wooden homes of the past.

In the field of Japanese painting, prodigious studies were made in oil painting along with what was known as pure Japanese paintings, while in the realm of sculpture, stone and plastic statues were chiselled out and formed besides wooden carvings and etchings.

Again, on the one hand, while she kept in clost touch with the broad field of universal culture, Japan, on the other, increased to the highest degree her racial self-consciousness. This was not merely a continuance of her traditions through force of sheer habit, but the protection and research of a perfected traditional culture. In other words, it was through her own peculiar paintings, wooden craft and technical arts that she revived and preserved her ancient traditional technique.

Conduced Scholars

These factors, as a result, not only firmly established her educational system, but obviously did much to conduce scholars to delve deeply into the studies of archaeological history and historical art.

Furthermore, these two diamerically opposite currents intricately fusing one into the other existed mutually interdependently one upon the other. For instance, oil paintings and the plastic arts after the fashion of the new technical school digested Japanese technique while Japanese paintings together with wood crafts and arts, either critically observing, digesting or surpassing Western art, began manifestng special characteristics of their own.

Present-day Japanese Art, in other words, is the conglomeration of various arts embracing, in the core, rules and technique handed down by tradition, the several traditional schools of art such as the Yamatoe, Suiboku (Ink Painting), Korin, Kano, Maruyama-Shijo, Bunjinga (Poet Painters), and the Ukiyoe schools, with Indian, Chinese and other Oriental schools of art together with the oil paintings and plastic arts based on Western technique surrounding the core.

As a consequence, an extreme change in Japanese art never yet witnessed before arose. Since 1887 these various art societies have won popularity and esteem in the public eye. Their popularity is ever more-increasing today with each society holding exhibitions of its own.

Exhibit Every Year

Every since 1907, by support of the government and under the auspices of the Education Ministry, an art exhibition is held every year. Despite the present war, this exhibition is being held today and the vast numbers of people which flock to the exhibition attest to its success and popularity. In this connection, the readers's memory is no doubt still fresh with the information regarding the attendance at this exhibition not long ago of the representatives of the various countries of Greater East Asia.

The man who may rightly be called the pioneer of Japanese painting is Hogai Kano (1829-1888). A student of the orthodox Kano school, he diligently studied the works of Sesshu, Sesson and those of the two well-known Chinese artists of the Sung Dynasty, Ma-yuan and Hsia-kuei, applying their technique to western paintings. In 1888 together with Tenshin Okakura, he devoted all his efforts toward the establishment of the Tokyo Art Academy and became the principal instructor in the section pertaining to Japanese art. His success was short lived however, for he died in the same year.

Gahoku Hashimoto (1835-1908), who together with Hogai made important contributions to the world of painting during the Meiji Era was also a student of the Kano School. His paintings were characteristic not only of the Kano style but also of the old Suiboku (Ink Painting) and Korin School methods which he injected into his art. Both these men were not mere objective or realistic painters but artists given principally to expressing "feeling" in art.

This tendency was accepted and carried down to a succeeding generation by their disciples, Taikwan Yokoyama (1868-), Kwanzan Shimomura (1873-1930), Shunso Hishida (1874-1911) and Gyokudo Kawai (1873-).

Gaho Succeeded Hogai

Gaho succeeded Hogai in his work taking over the supervision of the section of Japanese art in the Tokyo Fine Arts Academy which possessed than a large enrollment. Another important event occurred in 1898 when he, assisting Tenshin Okakura, aided in the founding of the Institution of Japanese Art. He contributed much useful work in connection with the Institute's exhibitions, researches and teachings.

Of the great veteran artists still living, Taikwan is one whose Suiboku (Ink Paintings) paintings are very specially characterized by a charming and pleasant docility. In 1904 he re-established the Institute of Japanese Art which had for a time been discontinued and has remained as its president until today. The meritorious services he has performed as the principal of that institution are exceedingly great and manifold.

Kwanzan who also participated in the revival of the Institute of Japanese Art was an ardent student of the Yamato and Chinese Classical Paintings. He has left behind to posterity many famous productions.

Paintings redolent of the ornamental and natural styles which appeared at a later period is the legacy passed on to us by Shunso.

Gyokudo, an adherent and disciple of the Shijo and Kano schools, is like Taikwan one of our present day famous and veteran of painters. His light colored Suiboku (Ink Paintings) painting of landscapes are famous for the overflowing sentimentalism which they reveal.

Realism Conspicuous

The realistic tendency in Japanese art is conspicuous in the artists who have studied traditionally under the Maruyama-Shijo schools of Kyoto. Among these are Gyokusho Kawabaa (1842-1913) who coming to Tokyo became a lecturer at the Tokyo Fine Arts Academy, Seiho Takeuchi (1864-1942) who until recently was active as a veteran of the Kyoto school, Hyakusui Hirafuku (1877-1933) and Somei Yuki (1875-), well known modern painters and students of the former, while Soun Nishimura (1877-1938), Suisho Nishiyama (1879-) and Chikukyo Ono (1889) were disciples of the latter.

Seiho who was a disciple of the orthodox painting of the Shijo school specialized in drawings from nature. He also studied at length on the finer points of Western art turning out modern paintings in abundance. His dexterity and art with the brush can find no equal among the paintings of our modern painters.

Hyakusui, in the beginning, professed himself a naturalist but later his productions displayed a leaning toward the Korin type of ornamental paintings and the Nanga style. The works of the Kyoto painter, Shunkyo Yamamoto (1871-1993), student of the Maruyama school and Manshu Kawamura (1880-1943) also a disciple of that school were extremely realistic while those of Kwanpo Araki (1831-1915), his successor Juppo Araki (1872-) and Kogyo Terazaki (1866-1919) while uniting the qualities of several schools possessed a strong inclination toward realism.

Present day paintings lead one to assume that research is being made in Yamato paintings, outstanding productions of which are by Tomoto Kobori (1863-1931), Eikyu Matsuoka (1881-1938) and Reika Kitsukawa (1875-1929). Of such numerous painters not so well known are Hoshun Yamaguchi (1893-), Teikison Uda (1896-), Shodo Anayama (1890-). The works of Keigetsu Kikuchi of Kyoto (1879-), Yukihiko Yasuda of the Japan Institute of Arts (1884-), Kohei Kobayashi (1883-), Seison Maeda (1885-), noted painters of our day, all possess a characteristic stroke peculiar to

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Valor of Ignorance

To the Editor:

Some years ago, Orson Welles, youthful American playwright, created a sensation in the United States, threw millions of Americans into terrified panic by presenting a realistic play over the radio about a mythical invasion of the earth by the men of Mars. The ominous voice of an excited announcer warned the American people to be prepared for an attack, and they believed it to be true!

The credulity and gullibility of the American radio audience at that time seems incredible, but in the United States today we see evidences in abundance that Yankee credulity has in no way diminished. Then they were willing to believe a fantastic tale of immense proportions; now they are just as readily accepting the similarly far-fetched versions of war results as announced by professional American propagandists.

If there is any desire for war in the United States, if there is present any war fever, it has all been artificially whipped up by propaganda as far from the truth as the story about the men from Mars. If there is any fighting spirit, it is the tragic valor of ignorance. For not once has the American people been told the whole truth about the war.

The American people have been told, just as they were told in the last World War, that they are fighting to save the "freedom" of the oppressed peoples of this world. And yet they forget that there is more freedom today within Greater East Asia than ever existed under Anglo-American-Dutch colonial rule. They believe that the world will not be safe for what they fondly term "democracy," but they overlook the tyranny of suppression that keeps millions of Indians in the shackles of slavery. They overlook the disheartening, ugly festers of their own domineering imperialism and point with trembling fingers of hate at those who would wipe out such injustice forever. They preach the song of love, but sing and practice the psalm of damning hate and vengeance.

Ignorance, they say, is bliss, but not in war. For ignorance brings about dangerous optimism that can only result in multiplied suffering and humiliation in the future. And the American people are ignorant of the fact that their own country was the leading cause in the world-wide conflagration of today, ignorant of the fact that the war guilt lies with their own leaders, ignorant of the many crushing, bloody losses that have been suffered by their forces on various fronts.

Some day, the Americans must pay, and pay heavily, for their ignorance. A few of their better-informed public leaders are aware of this, and some of them have had the courage to warn against the lying, ruthless hypocrisy which has led to this deplorable state of affairs. Men like Hanson Baldwin, noted American military commentator, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr, of Massachussetts have warned that the American people are not being told the truth about the war, that defeats are hidden, small engagements distorted into "victories" and losses in men, warships, warplanes and equipment unannounced.

Already the hand-writing on the wall has appeared. American men on the fronts, as Senator Lodge has pointed out, are sullenly angry about the unscrupulously twisted, habitually optimistic news reports that reach them within twenty-four hours after they themselves have made the news. As Senator Lodge has added, the American fighting men bitterly resent those lies concocted at home, because it is they who are wounded, who die or have fallen comrades. The resent the fact that thousands of their dead comrades have gone unsung, unannounced, for the sake of the political careers of the leaders at home. Not only are the men in the armed forces angry, but there is a growing section of the American public at home that no longer believes in the communiques issued by their leaders. Not a few Americans have begun to check the facts, recall former evasions and thus see through the appalling dishonesty of the stories that are being spoon-fed to them. They have gradually come to realize what fools they have been; they have begun to understand that the world is laughing at them and the tall tales told by their officials in charge of war news.

Honesty is still the best policy. The undaunted, living courage of the Japanese and all other East Asiatics, who know what they are fighting for, will stand rugged, solid and undefeatable, long after the American valor built on ignorance has crumbled away before the pitiless onslaughts of the truth.

J. J.

December 10.

The Philippines Reverts to Asia

Close Cooperation, Economic Self-Sufficiency and Awakening to East Asiatic Consciousness Are Aimed by Filipinos

By MASAO MAKIUCHI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

"The Pearl of Eastern Seas" has at last reverted to East Asia. Thanks to the War of Greater East Asia, the Philippines who, under the Spanish and American tyrannical rule, had been in danger of being deprived completely of her Eastern traits and reduced to the status of an international monstrosity, has revived as the Philippines of East Asia, and was enabled to declare independence on October 14.

"Return to East Asia!" has always been the sincere desire of all well-wishers of the Philippines. Now that they have attained their long-cherished independence, all Filipinos must keep constantly in mind the imperative need of supplanting democracy on the American pattern by the Oriental idea of morality. In this connection, it may be pointed out that whereas the old Constitution of the Philippines promulgated in 1935 states, in the preamble, that. . . .under a regime of justice, liberty and democracy. . . . , the new Constitution, in its preamble, makes it clear that it has been promulgated in order to found a State which can contribute to the establishment of a world order based on peace, liberty and morality. From this it is clear that although the new independent Philippines is a Republic, it is vastly different in the spirit from a Republic of the kind envisaged by the old Constitution. The new Republic is a moral State constituting an integral part of Greater East Asia, which is free from a democratic taint of the West. It is hardly necessary to say, therefore, that the policy it pursues should be such as it meets with the approval of Greater East Asia as a whole. Politically, it forms one unit in the comity of East Asiatic peoples, and as such it aims primarily at close cooperation with all other East Asiatic nations for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Attain Self-Sufficiency

As to the economic policy of the independent Philippines, its first aim must be to attain self-sufficiency, and, as a collateral object, it must aim at a valuable contribution toward facilitating the interflow of materials within Greater East Asia. Under the Japanese military administration, the Philippines has already done much in the direction of increasing the production of foodstuffs and other important materials to free herself from the old economic structure of dependence on America. It must go a step further and try to do its share in setting up an economic structure of supplying one another's requirements among the component regions of Greater East Asia.

The cultural policy of the new Republic must have for its prime object the awakening of the Filipinos under the malign influence of the bogus American civilization to consciousness as an East Asiatic race. To this end, a new educational system must be firmly established. They must also be made to study the Japanese spirit deeply and to understand the Oriental spirit through the cultural interchange with all other East Asiatic regions. President Laurel has stressed the necessity of increasing the authority of the heads of families which constitute the units of society, and this means that he plans to restore his country to a habit of mind of regard for the Oriental code of morality. It is only proper that efforts should be made at the same time to revive all things—cultural, language and customs and manners—with Oriental merits, which had existed among the Filipinos before they were conquered by Western aggressors.

Offers Contrast

The independent Philippines is a Republic under the new Constitution, and it is so provided in it that the State shall exercise sovereignty over all the State territory defined by law. This point offers a contrast with the old Constitution, in which the people were regarded as the subject of sovereignty according to the democratic idea of America. The new Constitution does not define what all the State territory comprises, but according to Article 1 of the old Constitution, "the Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on December 10, 1898, the limits of which are set forth in Article 3 of the said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington between the United States and Spain on November 7, 1900, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on January 2, 1930, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction."

To speak geographically, the Philippines consists of 7,083 islands and islets, including Luzon and Mindanao.

The mutual independence of the three powers of executive, legislation and jurisdiction, which belong to the President, the National Assembly and the Supreme Court and other courts of justice respectively, is recognized in the new Constitution, but the power of the President is comparatively enlarged and strengthened in order to cope with the emergency situation confronting the Philippines. For instance, the President is vested with the right of vetoing bills, the right of declaring war or concluding peace, the right of taking the initiative in concluding treaties, and the right of controlling local organs of self-government. He does not possess any despotic right, however. It simply means that his power is comparatively wider than that belonging to the Legislature or courts of justice.

Has Right to Nominate

So far as the administrative system is concerned, the President has under him a Cabinet, the Ministers and Vice-Ministers in which are nominated by him. The chiefs of the departments and bureaus, mayors and heads of towns and villages, together with those Government officials whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, can be nominated by him also. While, under the old Constitution, the President's powers over all provinces were limited to the right of supervision, he possesses under the new Constitution the right of nominating governors for all provinces as well as the right of supervision.

The Presidential term of office is fixed at six years and as, under the old Constitution, the President is ineligible for re-election. There is no provision in the new Constitution for the appointment of a Vice-President, a fact which indicates that the President is called upon to put greater energy into his onerous task. This reflects, in a manner, the emergency character of the new Constitution.

The National Assembly is single-chambered. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there was a tendency for a bicameral system to be adopted, but this tendency is negatived under the new Constitution. The underlying motives is to enhance efficiency through the simplification of the organization.

The National Assembly consists of 108 members, viz. 54 local governors and eight mayors, who sit in the Assembly by virtue of their office and 54 members, who are elected from each of the provinces and eight cities at intervals of three years.

Shares Diplomatic Powers

The National Assembly shares diplomatic powers with the President, besides possessing the legislative power and the right of enacting official regulations.

Under the old Constitution, it was so provided that a bill, if returned by the President, could be passed again with the support of a two-third majority after due re-examination and it could thus become a law, and also that, if not returned by the President within 20 days after it was presented to him, a bill could likewise pass into law. Under the new Constitution, however, the President is entitled to veto a bill a second time. It is so provided that in case a bill has been vetoed twice, it cannot be re-examined by the same session of the Assembly.

What is noteworthy in regard to the operation of jurisdiction is that whereas under the old Constitution, the approval of a two-third majority of the judges of the Supreme Court was required to declare the unconstitutionality of any law, executive order or regulation, under the new Constitution, the unanimous approval of the Court is needed for the purpose. Again, whereas under the old Constitution it was even possible to declare the unconstitutionality of treaties, the new Constituion takes the line that, in view of its international character, a treaty cannot be adjudicated unilaterally.

The Supreme Court quite naturally possesses the final power of decision in regard to legal proceedings and the transaction of legal affairs. It has, besides, the power of examining an impeachment against the President or a judge of its own court. In other words, it can restrain the power of impeachment which the National Assembly can exercise with the support of a two-third majority.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

True glory strikes root, and even extends itself; all false pretensions fall as do flowers, nor can any feigned thing be lasting.—Cicero.

* * *

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.—Confucius.